

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, January 3, 1989

This being the day fixed by the 20th amendment of the Constitution for the annual meeting of the Congress of the United States, the Members-elect of the 101st Congress met in their Hall, and at 12 o'clock noon, were called to order by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Hon. Donald K. Anderson.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray: With grateful hearts, O God, we express our thanks for all Your good gifts to us; the gifts of understanding and friendship; the gifts of forgiveness and reconciliation and peace; the gifts of family, friends, and colleagues, the gifts of faith, hope, and love.

May we be worthy of the freedoms and liberties of our heritage and may we stand the test to speak and act for righteousness and justice. May the solemn responsibilities that we accept today cause us to be good stewards of the noble traditions of our free land and be faithful in our bond with the people of this Nation.

May we, O God, so live our lives that in all things we may do justice, love, mercy, and ever walk humbly with You.

This we pray. Amen.

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The CLERK. Will the Members-elect and their guests please rise and join with us in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The Clerk led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

The CLERK. Representatives-elect to the 101st Congress, this is the day fixed by the 20th amendment to the Constitution for the meeting of the 101st Congress and, as the law directs, the Clerk of the House has prepared the official roll of the Representatives-elect. Pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 26, the Clerk of the 101st Congress will make the following announcement:

Certificates of election covering 435 seats in the 101st Congress have been received by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the names of those persons whose credentials show that they were regularly elected as Representatives in accordance with the laws of their respective States and of the United States will be called.

Without objection, the Representatives-elect will record their presence by electronic device, and their names will be reported in alphabetical order by States, beginning with the State of Alabama, to determine whether a quorum is present.

There was no objection.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Representatives-elect responded to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

ALABAMA			Russo	Fawell	Martin
Bevill	Flippo	Callahan	Sangmeister	Hastert	Michel
Erdreich	Harris	Dickinson	Savage	Hyde	Porter
ALASKA			INDIANA		
Young			Hamilton	McCloskey	Burton
ARIZONA			Jacobs	Sharp	Coats
Udall	Kyl	Stump	Jontz	Visclosky	Hiler
Kolbe	Rhodes		IOWA		
ARKANSAS			Nagle	Grandy	Lightfoot
Alexander	Robinson		Smith	Leach	Tauke
Anthony	Hammerschmidt		KANSAS		
CALIFORNIA			Glickman	Meyers	Whittaker
Anderson	Lehman	Dornan	Slattery	Roberts	
Bates	Levine	Dreier	KENTUCKY		
Bellenson	Martinez	Gallely	Hubbard	Perkins	Rogers
Berman	Matsui	Herger	Mazzoli	Bunning	
Bosco	Miller	Hunter	Natcher	Hopkins	
Boxer	Mineta	Lagomarsino	LOUISIANA		
Brown	Panetta	Lewis	Boggs	Tauzin	Livingston
Brown	Pelosi	Lowery	Hayes	Baker	McCrery
Coelho	Roybal	McCandless	Huckaby	Holloway	
Dellums	Stark	Moorhead	MAINE		
Dixon	Torres	Packard	Brennan	Snowe	
Dymally	Waxman	Pashayan	MARYLAND		
Edwards	Campbell	Rohrabacher	Byron	Hoyer	Bentley
Fazio	Cox	Shumway	Cardin	McMillen	Morella
Hawkins	Dannemeyer	Thomas	Dyson	Mfume	
Lantos			MASSACHUSETTS		
COLORADO			Atkins	Markey	Studds
Campbell	Skaggs	Hefley	Donnelly	Mavroules	Conte
Schroeder	Brown	Schaefer	Early	Moakley	
CONNECTICUT			Frank	Neal	
Gejdenson	Morrison	Rowland	Bonior	MICHIGAN	
Kennelly	Johnson	Shays	Carr	Hertel	Henry
DELAWARE			Conyers	Kildee	Pursell
Carper			Crockett	Levin	Schuetz
FLORIDA			Dingell	Traxler	Upton
Bennett	Nelson	Lewis	Ford	Broomfield	Vander Jagt
Fascell	Pepper	McCollum	MINNESOTA		
Gibbons	Smith	Shaw	Sikorski	Vento	Stangeland
Grant	Bilirakis	Stearns	Frenzel	Frenzel	Weber
Hutto	Goss	Young	MISSISSIPPI		
Johnston	Ireland		Espy	Parker	Smith
Lehman	James		Montgomery	Whitten	
GEORGIA			MISSOURI		
Barnard	Jones	Rowland	Clay	Volkmer	Coleman
Darden	Lewis	Thomas	Gephardt	Wheat	Emerson
Jenkins	Ray	Gingrich	Skelton	Buechner	Hancock
HAWAII			MONTANA		
Akaka	Saiki		Williams	Marlenee	
IDAHO			NEBRASKA		
Stallings	Craig		Hoagland	Bereuter	Smith
ILLINOIS			Bilbray	NEVADA	
Annunzio	Costello	Hayes	Douglas	Vucanovich	
Bruce	Durbin	Poshard	NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Collins	Evans	Rostenkowski	Smith	NEW JERSEY	
			Dwyer	Payne	Rinaldo
			Florio	Roe	Roukema
			Guarini	Torricelli	Saxton
			Hughes	Courter	Smith
			Pallone	Gallo	

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

<b>NEW MEXICO</b>		
Richardson	Schiff	Skeen
<b>NEW YORK</b>		
Ackerman	Nowak	Gilman
Downey	Owens	Green
Engel	Rangel	Horton
Flake	Scheuer	Houghton
Hochbrueckner	Schumer	Lent
LaFalce	Slaughter	Martin
Lowe	Solarz	McGrath
Manton	Towns	Mollinari
McHugh	Weiss	Paxon
McNulty	Boehlert	Solomon
Mrazek	Fish	Walsh
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		
Clarke	Neal	Ballenger
Hefner	Price	Coble
Jones	Rose	McMillan
Lancaster	Valentine	
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>		
	Dorgan	
<b>OHIO</b>		
Applegate	Pease	Kasich
Eckart	Sawyer	Lukens
Feighan	Stokes	McEwen
Hall	Trafiacant	Miller
Kaptur	DeWine	Oxley
Luken	Gillmor	Regula
Oakar	Gradison	Wyllie
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>		
English	Synar	Edwards
McCurdy	Watkins	Inhofe
<b>OREGON</b>		
AuCoin	Wyden	Smith, Robert
DeFazio	Smith, Denny	
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>		
Borski	Murtha	Ridge
Coyne	Walgren	Ritter
Gaydos	Yatron	Schulze
Gray	Clinger	Shuster
Kanjorski	Coughlin	Walker
Kolter	Gekas	Weldon
Kostmayer	Goodling	
Murphy	McDade	
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>		
	Machtley	
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>		
Derrick	Spratt	Ravenel
Patterson	Tallon	Spence
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>		
	Johnson	
<b>TENNESSEE</b>		
Clement	Gordon	Duncan
Cooper	Lloyd	Quillen
Ford	Tanner	Sundquist
<b>TEXAS</b>		
Andrews	Laughlin	Archer
Brooks	Leath	Bartlett
Bryant	Leland	Barton
Bustamante	Ortiz	Combest
Chapman	Pickles	DeLay
Coleman	Sarpalius	Fields
de la Garza	Stenholm	Smith
Frost	Wilson	
Gonzalez	Wright	
<b>UTAH</b>		
Owens	Hansen	Nielson
<b>VERMONT</b>		
	Smith	
<b>VIRGINIA</b>		
Boucher	Sisisky	Slaughter
Olin	Bateman	Wolf
Payne	Billey	
Pickett	Parris	
<b>WASHINGTON</b>		
Dicks	Swift	Miller
Foley	Unsoeld	Morrison
McDermott	Chandler	

<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>		
Mollohan	Rahall	Wise
<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
Aspin	Moody	Petri
Kastenmeier	Obey	Roth
Klecicka	Gunderson	Sensenbrenner
<b>WYOMING</b>		
	Cheney	

□ 1230

The CLERK. The quorum call discloses that 421 Representatives-elect have responded to their name. A quorum is present.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CLERK

The CLERK. The Clerk will state that credentials, regular in form, have been received showing the election of the Honorable JAIME B. FUSTER as Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for a term of 4 years beginning January 3, 1989; the election of the Honorable WALTER E. FAUNTROY as Delegate from the District of Columbia; the election of the Honorable BEN BLAZ, as Delegate from Guam; the election of the Honorable RON DE LUGO as Delegate from the Virgin Islands; and the election of the Honorable ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA as Delegate from American Samoa.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF HON. BILL NICHOLS

The CLERK. The Clerk regrets to announce the death on December 13, 1988, of the Honorable BILL NICHOLS, a Representative-elect from the Third District of the State of Alabama.

#### RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The CLERK. The Clerk also is in receipt of a letter of resignation of the Honorable DAN COATS, a Representative-elect from the Fourth District of the State of Indiana, effective immediately following noon today.

Without objection, the letters relating to the resignation of the Honorable DAN COATS will be printed in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, December 29, 1988.

Hon. JIM WRIGHT,  
Speaker of the House,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed for your information and review is my official letter of resignation which will become effective January 3, 1989.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your cooperation while I have represented the citizens of the Fourth Congressional District of Indiana for the past eight years. Although I will miss working with you in the House, I look forward to

continue working together as a member of the Senate.

Sincerely,

DAN COATS,  
Member of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, December 27, 1988.  
Hon. ROBERT D. ORR,  
Governor, Office of the Governor, State House, Indianapolis, IN.

DEAR GOVERNOR ORR: For the past eight years, I have had the very distinct pleasure of representing the citizens of the Fourth Congressional District of Indiana in the United States House of Representatives. I was honored by my election to a fifth term in the House, and I could think of few things which would keep me from serving in my elected position.

However, your decision to offer me the chance to serve the entire state of Indiana as its Senator-designate requires me to submit to you my resignation from the House of Representatives. This extraordinary opportunity is one that will allow me to continue serving the people of the Fourth Congressional District as well as the rest of the state.

Therefore, I hereby ask you to accept my resignation as the Representative for the Fourth District of Indiana, effective January 3, 1989, so I may accept the appointment as Indiana's newest Senator.

Sincerely,

DAN COATS,  
Member of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, December 30, 1988.  
Hon. DONALD K. ANDERSON,  
Clerk, House of Representatives,  
Capitol Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SIR: Please find enclosed a copy of the resignation letter dated December 22, 1988, that I have submitted to Indiana Governor Robert Orr.

The enclosed letter to Governor Orr should be understood to mean that I am resigning from the House of Representatives as a Member of the 101st Congress immediately after 12:00 noon on January 3, 1989, so I may be sworn in as a Senator representing the state of Indiana on the aforementioned date.

Sincerely,

DAN COATS,  
Member of Congress.

#### ELECTION OF SPEAKER

The CLERK. The next order of business is the election of the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 101st Congress.

Nominations are now in order.

The Clerk recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAY].

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Clerk, as chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I am directed by the unanimous vote of that caucus to present for election to the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 101st Congress the name of the Honorable JIM WRIGHT, a Representative-elect from the State of Texas, and the gentleman who was the distinguished Speaker and Leader of the House in the 100th Congress.



The CLERK. The Clerk now recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS].

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Clerk, as chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by the unanimous vote of that conference to present for election to the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 101st Congress, the name of the Honorable ROBERT H. MICHEL, a Representative-elect from the State of Illinois.

The CLERK. The Honorable JIM WRIGHT, a Representative-elect from the State of Texas, and the Honorable ROBERT H. MICHEL, a Representative-elect from the State of Illinois, have been placed in nomination.

Are there any further nominations?

There being no further nominations, the Clerk will appoint tellers.

The CHAIR appoints the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. FRENZEL], the gentlewoman from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER], and the gentlewoman from Nebraska [Mrs. SMITH].

The tellers will come forward and take their seats at the desk in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The roll will now be called, and those responding to their names will indicate by surname the nominee of their choice.

The reading clerk will now call the roll.

The tellers having taken their places, the House proceeded to vote for the Speaker.

The following is the result of the vote:

[Roll No. 2]

WRIGHT—253

Ackerman	Clement	Foley
Akaka	Coelho	Ford (MI)
Alexander	Coleman (TX)	Ford (TN)
Anderson	Collins	Frank
Andrews	Conyers	Frost
Annunzio	Cooper	Garcia
Anthony	Costello	Gaydos
Applegate	Coyne	Gejdenson
Aspin	Crockett	Gephardt
Atkins	Darden	Gibbons
AuCoin	de la Garza	Glickman
Barnard	DeFazio	Gonzalez
Bates	Dellums	Gordon
Bellenson	Derrick	Grant
Bennett	Dicks	Gray
Berman	Dingell	Guarini
Bevill	Dixon	Hall (OH)
Bilbray	Donnelly	Hall (TX)
Boggs	Dorgan (ND)	Hamilton
Bonior	Downey	Harris
Borski	Durbin	Hawkins
Bosco	Dwyer	Hayes (IL)
Boucher	Dymally	Hayes (LA)
Boxer	Dyson	Hefner
Brennan	Early	Hertel
Brooks	Eckart	Hoagland
Brown (CA)	Edwards (CA)	Hochbrueckner
Bruce	Engel	Hoyer
Bryant	English	Hubbard
Bustamante	Erdreich	Huckaby
Byron	Espy	Hughes
Campbell (CO)	Evans	Hutto
Cardin	Fascell	Jacobs
Carper	Fazio	Jenkins
Carr	Feighan	Johnson (SD)
Chapman	Flake	Johnson
Clarke	Flippo	Jones (GA)
Clay	Florio	Jones (NC)

Jontz	Nagle	Sharp
Kanjorski	Natcher	Sikorski
Kaptur	Neal (MA)	Sisisky
Kastenmeier	Neal (NC)	Skaggs
Kennedy	Nelson	Skelton
Kennelly	Nowak	Slattery
Kildee	Oakar	Slaughter (NY)
Klecza	Oberstar	Smith (FL)
Kolter	Obey	Smith (IA)
Kostmayer	Olin	Solarz
LaFalce	Ortiz	Spratt
Lantos	Owens (NY)	Stallings
Lancaster	Owens (UT)	Stark
Lantos	Pallone	Stenholm
Laughlin	Panetta	Stokes
Leath (TX)	Parker	Studds
Lehman (CA)	Patterson	Swift
Lehman (FL)	Payne (NJ)	Synar
Leland	Payne (VA)	Tallon
Levin (MI)	Pease	Tanner
Levine (CA)	Pelosi	Tauzin
Lewis (GA)	Penny	Thomas (GA)
Lloyd	Pepper	Torres
Lowe (NY)	Perkins	Torricelli
Luken, Thomas	Pickett	Towns
Manton	Pickle	Trafficant
Markey	Poshard	Traxler
Martinez	Price	Udall
Matsui	Rahall	Unsold
Mavroules	Rangel	Valentine
Mazzoli	Ray	Vento
McCloskey	Richardson	Visclosky
McCurdy	Robinson	Volkmer
McDermott	Roe	Walgren
McHugh	Rose	Watkins
McMillen (MD)	Rostenkowski	Waxman
McNulty	Rowland (GA)	Weiss
Mfume	Roybal	Wheat
Miller (CA)	Russo	Whitten
Mineta	Sabo	Williams
Moakley	Sangmeister	Wilson
Mollohan	Sarpalius	Wise
Montgomery	Savage	Wyden
Moody	Sawyer	Yates
Morrison (CT)	Scheuer	Yatron
Mrazek	Schroeder	
Murphy	Schumer	
Murtha		

MICHEL—170

Archer	Galleghy	Martin (NY)
Armey	Gallo	McCandless
Baker	Gekas	McCollum
Ballenger	Gillmor	McCrery
Bartlett	Gilman	McDade
Barton	Gingrich	McEwen
Bateman	Goodling	McGrath
Bentley	Goss	McMillan (NC)
Bereuter	Gradison	Meyers
Bilirakis	Grandy	Miller (OH)
Billey	Green	Miller (WA)
Boehlert	Gunderson	Molinar
Broomfield	Hammerschmidt	Moorhead
Brown (CO)	Hancock	Morella
Buechner	Hansen	Morrison (WA)
Bunning	Hastert	Nielson
Burton	Hefley	Oxley
Callahan	Henry	Packard
Campbell (CA)	Herger	Parrish
Chandler	Hill	Pashayan
Cheney	Holloway	Paxon
Clinger	Hopkins	Petri
Coble	Horton	Porter
Coleman (MO)	Houghton	Pursell
Combest	Hunter	Quillen
Conte	Hyde	Ravenel
Coughlin	Inhofe	Regula
Courter	Ireland	Rhodes
Cox	James	Ridge
Craig	Johnson (CT)	Rinaldo
Crane	Kasich	Ritter
Dannemeyer	Kolbe	Roberts
Davis	Kyl	Rogers
DeLay	Lagomarsino	Rohrabacher
DeWine	Leach (IA)	Roth
Dickinson	Lent	Roukema
Dornan (CA)	Lewis (CA)	Rowland (CT)
Douglas	Lewis (FL)	Saiki
Dreier	Lightfoot	Saxton
Duncan	Livingston	Schaefer
Edwards (OK)	Lowery (CA)	Schiff
Emerson	Lukens, Donald	Schuetz
Fawell	MacHitley	Schulze
Felds	Madigan	Sensenbrenner
Fish	Marlenee	Shaw
Frenzel	Martin (IL)	Shays

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Michel Wright

NOT VOTING—1

Smith (NJ)

□ 1320

The CLERK. The tellers agree in their tallies that the total number of votes cast is 425, of which the Honorable JIM WRIGHT of Texas has received 253 and the Honorable ROBERT H. MICHEL of Illinois has received 170, with 2 voting "present."

Therefore, the Honorable JIM WRIGHT, of Texas, is duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 101st Congress, having received a majority of the votes cast.

The Clerk appoints the following committee to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair: The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL], the gentleman from Washington [Mr. FOLEY], the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. CHENEY], the gentleman from California [Mr. COELHO], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAY], the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS], and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARCHER].

The committee will retire from the Chamber to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair.

The Doorkeeper announced the Speaker-elect of the House of Representatives of the 101st Congress, who was escorted to the chair by the Committee of Escort.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues, notwithstanding my being only the second, if not the very first man in our history to suffer the indignity of losing this contest for Speaker five times in a row, I bear no ill-will. The numbers just were not there, and I thank my Republican colleagues for honoring me, again, as their ill-fated candidate for Speaker.

Two hundred years ago when the first Congress met, Fisher Ames, a Member from Massachusetts, wrote a friend that "The House is composed of sober, solid folks. There are few geniuses: There are many who have experienced the virtues of the heart and the habits of business."

I believe much the same can be said for our House membership today. Perhaps we are not the shining geniuses some others in this town think they are, but our Members in the main continue to be solid and hard-working, and we still bring to this House from

our hometowns, the virtues of the heart.

But even a hard-working and most well-meaning body of men and women needs periodically to examine its behavior and analyze its rules and regulations, and it is my belief that in this 101st Congress is one that should deal right up front in a bipartisan and comprehensive way with reforms dealing with campaign reform and our ethical code of conduct.

The key words are "comprehensive" and "bipartisan."

We need to act in a comprehensive manner because we have a number of problems that need our attention.

And let me say a few things about that much-abused word "bipartisan."

□ 1330

Bipartisanship does not mean non-partisanship. It does not mean the artificial blurring of political distinctions in the name of some specious unity. Quite to the contrary. In order for bipartisanship to work, each side must be clear about the principles for which it stands. It is out of the clash of debate and discussion that true bipartisanship solutions evolve.

If the House is to be a truly representative one in the 101st Congress, Mr. Speaker, then the opposing visions of Republicans and Democrats must be presented in all their contrasting strengths, clashing when it is necessary to clash and compromising when we are able to compromise.

I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that there will be no problem in discerning the views of House Republicans. We will make them known in a clear and forceful manner as we debate matters of important public policy.

I can also assure you, Mr. Speaker, that there will be no problem finding Republicans with good ideas, ready and willing to work with our Democratic colleagues in fashioning and crafting good legislative proposals.

Let me say finally, Mr. Speaker, that the Speaker's chair is one of our most revered symbols of authority. But there is another great symbol of our House—the table.

In the very language of this Chamber, the second highest motion is to "lay on the table." We talk about laying our cards on the table and sitting around the table to compromise our differences. That is, frankly, what I see Republicans and Democrats doing as the House begins its third century sitting around the table—albeit in unequal numbers—but as respectful adversaries, discussing the great public issues of our time and always facing each other squarely. And our respective roles, Mr. Speaker, dictate that we work together as "partisans" in true "bipartisan" fashion, and I do welcome that opportunity.

So, ladies and gentleman of the House, in keeping with the traditions

of this House the vanquished presents the victor. It is my high honor and privilege to present to you the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

Mr. WRIGHT. Thank you for that, my colleagues. Thank you for your friendship. Thank you, Bob MICHEL, for the graciousness of that presentation, for your words, always incisive, always insightful, often inspiring.

I hope you will not mind or take exception if I disagree on an occasion such as this with your quoting of Fisher Ames, who said that the House was composed of sober, solid folk but few geniuses.

I thought a moment ago, when they conducted the rollcall just ended, that I could discern 425 sober, solid folk of whom I was just absolutely certain that 253 were sheer geniuses.

I had another definition of the House that was uttered on one occasion by former Speaker Henry Clay. I was about to use that quote today, but the last time I used it CLAUDE PEPPER rose and said, "Now, Mr. Speaker, I knew Henry Clay; I served with Henry Clay; Henry Clay was a friend of mine; and with all respect, Mr. Speaker, you're no Henry Clay."

This is truly a historic moment. Two hundred years ago, in 1789, the First Congress met in New York to face the daunting challenge of beginning to build a nation under the revolutionary new concept of representative self-government. On the opening of this 101st Congress, we can reflect that their audacious undertaking became a beacon for people throughout the world who also yearned to breathe free.

In 1789 ours was the only constitutional democracy on Earth. Today there are 60 of us, and the tide of history is running in our favor. After 70 years of Marxist trial and error, the verdict is clear. The Communist ideology and the totalitarian regimes installed to enforce it have failed. We see instead the emergence of democratic movements throughout the Earth in some of the most unexpected places—in Asia and in Eastern Europe. Even in the Soviet Union itself and in Mainland China, the irresistible clamor for a more personal freedom is making itself felt in profound ways.

We may be present at the end of one era and at the beginning of another.

These past 40 years have been dominated by a titanic military and political competition between the two superpowers, and that bipolar world is giving way to a new reality in which the competition—every bit as fateful and intense—is increasingly economic rather than military and in which there are not two but three emerging aggregations of power—one is a rapidly developing Asia, another in an ever more integrated Europe, and the third here in the Western Hemisphere.

Just as the Members of the First Congress faced a new world of challenges and uncertainties, so do we. The House of Representatives, both then and now, has been the most sensitive barometer of the public need and the most malleable instrument of the public will. It is closer to the people than any other instrumentality of government, and that is the way it was intended.

The House did not exactly hit the ground running those 200 years ago. It took 25 meetings over a 29-day period just to obtain a quorum. But once established, the House in that First Congress initiated significant legislation dealing with internal development, foreign trade, roads, rivers, domestic industry, and the world at large. Its Members had a hand in writing the most important declaration of individual political rights in human history—the Bill of Rights. This was the people's House, and that is what it has been ever since.

BOB MICHEL, a moment ago, quoted Fisher Ames as saying that it consisted of sober, solid folk but few geniuses. That was at least more charitable than the definition given by the French aristocrat, Alexis de Tocqueville, who in 1831 wrote of the "vulgarity and poverty of talent" that he saw in the House of Representatives. De Tocqueville wrote that the "eye frequently does not discover a man of celebrity within its walls. Its Members are," he said, "almost all obscure individuals whose names present no associations to the mind. They are mostly village lawyers, men in trade, or even persons belonging to the lower classes of society."

And if, as we look about this Chamber today, we think anything basic has changed in that perception, it would be not because the House has changed but because of the dramatic and forceful changes that have taken place in these 200 years in this society itself, of which we are a mirror and an accurate reflection. Contrary to certain misconceptions, this supposedly staid institution of static membership actually is the scene of continual change and constant turnover.

□ 1340

A majority of the Members here in this Chamber today were not even here at the beginning of this decade. Only about one-fifth of our membership has served for more than 15 years. So, in this, as in our essential character, this House reflects the Nation, ever changing, ever moving and growing, struggling, often uncomfortably and sometimes awkwardly, to accommodate itself to the tidal onrush of events and to try to have a hand in directing those events. Let us resolve, as we begin this 101st Congress, that



we shall be equal to that challenge and worthy of that opportunity.

In 17 days **GEORGE HERBERT WALKER BUSH** will be inaugurated as the 41st President of the United States. I know that I speak for all of us, Democrats and Republicans alike, in wishing for him success in his mighty endeavors.

He undertakes what has been called a splendid misery, the most awesome responsibility on Earth. There can be no partisanship among us in wishing for **GEORGE BUSH** success and happiness and health at his hearthside. We wish for him the vision to see the right, the courage to stand for the right and the ability to achieve it, the understanding and cooperation of his fellow creatures, and the finest blessings of all that come only from God. These things we wish to our President-elect, **GEORGE HERBERT WALKER BUSH**.

In a nation where free men and women think for themselves unanimity is hardly ever possible. It may not even be desirable, but, when we let the larger things that unite us transcend the lesser concerns that divide us, we can achieve the essential unity which is necessary in dealing with other lands on this planet Earth. And so today I pledge to President **BUSH** the earnest and unstinting cooperation of the leadership of this House in seeking true bipartisanship in every area of our Nation's foreign policy.

Let us honestly and gratefully acknowledge the leadership of the Reagan administration in improving relations with the Soviet Union, helping to abate the crisis in the Persian Gulf, and in encouraging the growth and sustenance of political freedom in countries throughout the world. We owe to this administration our thanks and the thanks of the Nation for those achievements.

Because President-elect **BUSH** has served in this House I am encouraged that he will exhibit an appreciation for the constitutional responsibilities of the Congress and that he will seek avenues of cooperation between our executive and legislative branches.

And, just as there is need for cooperation and help between branches of our Government, there also is need for greater consultation and cooperation between the two political parties in the House of Representatives. The minority, as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. **MICHEL**] has said, does have a point of view and a constructive role to play in the legislative process. I am eager to encourage that role. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. **MICHEL**] spoke of a table as the symbol of our general equality among one another, equal access to expression and to participation. Let me add that I hope it will be a roundtable, without head, without foot, and, if there are those of you here who, like I, are of a large family which occasionally had family reunions, let me express the hope that

there will not be any second table. We will all eat at the first table together.

Certainly we will not be able to agree on everything, but let us emphasize those broad goals on which we do agree and work together to achieve them.

Our Nation struggles to overcome three deficits, the budget deficit, the trade deficit, and the social deficit caused by the widening gap between the rich and poor and the growing inaccessibility of such necessary fundamentals as housing, higher education, and health care. We cannot expect to vanquish all those evils entirely in the 101st Congress, but, if we have the will, we can make significant progress against all three deficits.

Both political parties are publicly committed to doing so. Neither party has an exclusive franchise upon the wish to make our country better and more humane, and, by working together, we can help our new President fulfill his beautiful promise of a kinder, gentler America.

We in the House leadership are eager to help him attain the goals he has expressed: Wider access for all Americans to education, to child care, to affordable housing, and to a cleaner environment. Today we offer to our new President and to our old friend, Jack Kemp, in his new Cabinet role, the sincere cooperation of the House leadership in reviving the vitality of our decaying inner cities through the creative dynamic of enterprise zones.

Working together we can remove the scourge of drugs from our streets and from our schools. We made significant progress on that bipartisan goal. Let us work together now for full funding so that we make that pledge a reality.

Working together we can pass a clean air bill this year. Let us make that one of our objectives.

By working together we can clean up the murky areas of campaign financing, broaden the basis of small individual contributions and reduce the influence of special interests in our electoral process. This deserves our joint commitment, which I now invite.

As my colleagues know, to profess love for democracy, but disdain for the political process, is to pretend to honor the product while despising the process that creates it. Politics is just as necessary to the functioning of our free society as water is to the flow of a river. It does not have to be filthy and corrupted, and neither does the river. We have the wisdom, if we have the will, to keep them both clean.

As well, we have the responsibility, I believe, to make certain that every citizen's vote counts equally in our Presidential elections. We can help to ensure that by a uniform poll closing law, such as the one that the House passed in the last Congress on which I

now invite and ask cooperation of the Senate.

There is hardly a limit to what we can achieve if, in truth, we can work together. By working together we can steadily reduce and eventually eliminate the annual budget deficits that threaten our economic future. We must and we shall.

□ 1350

But Democrats and Republicans made contributions last year to landmark trade legislation. Let us not abandon that effort until America attains the objective of a revived industrial base, fed by enhanced productivity and renewed competitiveness. There is more work to be done and together we can do it.

We can even lift the standards of our own institutional self-expectations.

To this end, Republican leader **BOB MICHEL** and I have agreed that we will appoint within the next few days a bipartisan task force to review the current standards of official conduct for Members, last revised 12 years ago, and to recommend such improvements and updating as seem warranted under current conditions.

This is going to be a very, very busy and productive year for the 101st Congress. I am determined that so far as the Speaker can influence the schedule, we shall perform our work on time. Just as we did last year, the House will pass all 13 of our regular appropriation bills before we leave for the August recess.

Now, in order to make that possible, we intend to pass the budget resolution by April 15, as the law commands, and for that to happen the authorizing committees must submit a summary of their plans for new authorizations before the end of February. To facilitate this timetable, we need to receive the budget recommendations from the new administration not later than February 20, if at all possible.

In view of these time constraints and the size and scope of the tasks that confront us, I am today asking all the House committees to make every effort to complete all of their organizational work by the end of January, and we will try to accommodate that schedule on the House floor.

Today I shall take the oath of office for the 18th time as a Member of this House. Some of you will be taking it for the first time.

In 1941 when Sam Rayburn was sworn in for his second term as Speaker, he said this:

The House of Representatives has been my life and my love for more than a quarter of a century. I love its traditions. I love its precedents. I love its dignity. I glory in the power of the House of Representatives.

He said:

As your Speaker and presiding officer, it shall be my highest hope and unswerving aim to preserve, protect and defend the rights, prerogatives, and the power of the House of Representatives.

As I look around our Chamber today and see the new Members, their families and special friends who have come from far to be here, I rejoice in the sense of commitment that pervades this occasion. However long each of us has been here or will be here, there can be no higher calling in earthly labor than to participate in glorifying and sustaining the longest running democracy that has ever endured to serve and bless mankind in the history of the human race.

I am ready now to take the oath of office. If the gentleman from Mississippi, the dean of the House, the distinguished JAMIE WHITTEN, would come forward and administer the oath, I shall take it and then administer the oath to the other Members.

Mr. WHITTEN then administered the oath of office to Mr. WRIGHT of Texas.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

#### SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. According to the precedents, the Chair will swear in all the Members of the House at this time.

If the Members will rise, the Chair will now administer the oath of office.

The Members-elect and Delegates-elect and the Resident Commissioner-elect rose, and the Speaker administered the oath of office to them.

The SPEAKER. The gentlemen and gentlewomen are now Members of the 101st Congress. Congratulations.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAY]

#### MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have elected as majority leader of the House the gentleman from Washington, the Honorable THOMAS S. FOLEY, who served with distinction as majority leader in the 100th Congress.

□ 1400

The SPEAKER. The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS].

#### MINORITY LEADER

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by that conference to officially notify the House that the gentleman from Illinois, the Honorable ROBERT H. MICHEL, has been selected as minority leader of the House.

#### MAJORITY WHIP

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have selected the gentleman from California [Mr. COELHO], to act as majority whip for the 101st Congress.

#### MINORITY WHIP

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by that conference to notify the House officially that the Republican Members have selected as our minority whip the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. CHENEY].

#### ELECTION OF CLERK OF THE HOUSE, SERGEANT AT ARMS, DOORKEEPER, POSTMASTER, AND CHAPLAIN

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 1) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

##### H. RES. 1

*Resolved*, That Donald K. Anderson, of the State of California, be, and he is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Jack Russ, of the State of Maryland, be, and he is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

That James T. Molloy, of the State of New York, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives;

That Robert V. Rota, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, be, and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives; and

That Reverend James David Ford, of the Commonwealth of Virginia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment to the resolution, but before offering the amendment, I request that there be a division of the question on the resolution so that we may have a separate vote on the Chaplain.

The SPEAKER. The question will be divided.

The question is on agreeing to that portion of the resolution providing for the election of the Chaplain.

That portion of the resolution was agreed to.

##### AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LEWIS OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the remainder of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAY].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LEWIS of California: That Walter P. Kennedy, of the State of New Jersey, be, and he is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

That William R. Pitts, Jr., of the Commonwealth of Virginia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives;

That Ronald W. Lasch, of the Commonwealth of Virginia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS].

The amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the remainder of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAY].

The remainder of the resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Will the officers-elect present themselves in the well of the House?

The officers-elect presented themselves at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations. You have been sworn in.

#### NOTIFICATION TO SENATE OF ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 2) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

##### H. RES. 2

*Resolved*, That the Senate be informed that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that Jim Wright, a Representative from the State of Texas, has been elected Speaker; and Donald K. Anderson, a citizen of the State of California, has been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred First Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

#### COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CONGRESS

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 3) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

##### H. RES. 3

*Resolved*, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled and Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to join a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, the gentle-



man from Washington [Mr. FOLEY] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

# AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO INFORM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER AND THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 4) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

## H. RES. 4

*Resolved*, That the Clerk be instructed to inform the President of the United States that the House of Representatives has elected Jim Wright, a Representative from the State of Texas, Speaker; and Donald K. Anderson, a citizen of the State of California, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred First Congress.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to announce that any Member-elect who failed to take the oath of office may present himself or herself in the well of the House prior to the vote on the previous question on the resolution now pending or on any other rollcall vote.

The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution to provide for the counting on January 4, 1989, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States;

S. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution to extend the life of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies and the provisions of S. Con., Res. 141; and

S. Con. Res. 3. Concurrent resolution providing for a recess of the Senate from January 4, 1989 to January 20, 1989, and an adjournment of the House from January 4, 1989 to January 19, 1989.

## SUNDRY MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mrs. Emery, one of his secretaries.

## RULES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 5) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

## H. RES. 5

*Resolved*, That the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundredth Con-

gress, including all applicable provisions of law and concurrent resolutions adopted pursuant thereto which constituted the Rules of the House at the end of the One Hundredth Congress, are hereby adopted as the Rules of the One Hundred First Congress, with the following amendments:

(1) In rule I, amend clause 5(b)(1) by striking the "and" after "reports;" and by striking the period and adding at the end thereof the following: "; and (F) the question of agreeing to motions to instruct conferees as provided in clause 1(c) of rule XXVIII: *Provided, however*, That said question shall not be put if the conference report on that measure has been filed in the House."

(2) In rule I, amend clause 5(b)(1) by striking the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "He shall provide for the distribution of such broadcasts and recordings thereof to news media, the storage of audio and video recordings of the proceedings, and the closed captioning of the proceedings for hearing-impaired individuals."

(3) In rule I, add at the end the following new clause:

"(10) There is established in the House of Representatives an office to be known as the Office of the Historian of the House of Representatives."

(4) In rule X, amend clause 1(e) by inserting the following before the last sentence of paragraph (1): "Previous service on the Committee before the One Hundred First Congress shall be disregarded, for the purposes of this prohibition during the One Hundred First Congress, for the ranking minority member of the Committee (who is not the Member designated as the Member from the leadership of the minority party). A minority Member having served on the committee for three Congresses and having served as the ranking minority member in the last such Congress shall be eligible for reelection to the committee as ranking minority Member for one additional Congress."

(5) In rule XI, amend clause 2(e) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(3) Each committee shall include in its rules standards for availability of records of the committee delivered to the Archivist of the United States under rule XXXVI. Such standards shall specify procedures for orders of the committee under clause 3(b)(3) and clause 4(b) of rule XXXVI, including a requirement that nonavailability of a record for a period longer than the period otherwise applicable under that rule shall be approved by vote of the committee."

(6) In rule XI, amend clause 2(i) by—

(a) inserting "(1)" after "(i)";

(b) inserting "the Committee on House Administration," immediately after "Budget,";

(c) striking "paragraph" and inserting "subparagraph" in lieu thereof;

(d) inserting at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(2) No committee of the House may sit during a joint session of the House and Senate or during a recess when a joint meeting of the House and Senate is in progress.";

and

(e) amending the heading above clause 2(i) to read: "Prohibition against committee meetings during five-minute rule and during joint sessions and joint meetings";

(7) In rule XI, amend clause 4(a) in the matter relating to the Committee on House Administration by inserting after "contin-  
gent fund of the House" the following: "

and on all matters relating to preservation and availability of noncurrent records of the House under rule XXXVI;"

(8) In rule XI, amend clause 6(a)(5) to read as follows:

"(5) The foregoing provisions of this paragraph do not apply to the Committee on Appropriations and to the Committee on the Budget and the provisions of subparagraphs (3) (B) and (C) do not apply to the Committee on Rules."

(9) In rule XI, amend clause 6(c) to read as follows:

"(c) Each employee on the professional, clerical and investigating staff of each standing committee shall be entitled to pay at a single gross per annum rate, to be fixed by the chairman, which does not exceed the maximum rate of pay, as in effect from time to time, under applicable provisions of law."

(10) In rule XIV, amend the second sentence of clause 1 to read as follows: "Debate may include references to actions taken by the Senate or by committees thereof which are a matter of public record, references to the pendency or sponsorship in the Senate of bills, resolutions, and amendments, factual descriptions relating to Senate action or inaction concerning a measure then under debate in the House, and quotations from Senate proceedings on a measure then under debate in the House and which are relevant to the making of legislative history establishing the meaning of that measure, but may not include characterizations of Senate action or inaction, other references to individual Members of the Senate, or other quotations from Senate proceedings."

(11) In rule XV, amend the last sentence of clause 5 to read as follows: "The Speaker may, in his discretion, announce after a rollcall vote has been ordered on an amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, that he may reduce to not less than five minutes the period of time in which a rollcall vote, if ordered, will be taken by electronic device on any other subsequent amendment to that bill or resolution reported from the Committee of the Whole. In like manner, the Speaker may, in his discretion, announce after a rollcall vote has been ordered on a motion to recommit a bill, resolution or conference report thereon, that he may reduce to not less than five minutes the period of time in which a rollcall vote, if ordered, will be taken by electronic device on the question of passage or adoption, as the case may be, on such bill, resolution or conference report thereon if the question on final passage or adoption follows without intervening business the vote on the question of recommitment."

(12) In rule XXVIII, amend clause 1 by—  
(a) adding the following new paragraph after paragraph (a):

"(b) The time allotted for debate on any motion to instruct House conferees shall be equally divided between the majority and minority parties, except that if the proponent of the motion and the Member from the other party are both supporters of the motion, one-third of such debate time shall be allotted to a Member who is opposed to said motion."

(b) redesignating paragraphs (b) and (c) as paragraphs (c) and (d), respectively; and

(c) adding immediately prior to the semicolon in paragraph (c) (as so redesignated) the following: "(but only on the day after the calendar day on which the Member making the motion announces to the House his intention to do so and the form of the motion)".

(13) In rule XXXVI, strike it in its entirety and insert in lieu thereof the following:

**"RULE XXXVI.**

**"PRESERVATION AND AVAILABILITY OF  
NONCURRENT RECORDS OF THE HOUSE.**

"1. (a) At the end of each Congress, the chairman of each committee of the House shall transfer to the Clerk any noncurrent records of such committee, including the subcommittees thereof.

"(b) At the end of each Congress, each officer of the House elected pursuant to rule II shall transfer to the Clerk any noncurrent records made or acquired in the course of the duties of such officer.

"2. The Clerk shall deliver the records transferred pursuant to clause 1 of this rule, together with any other noncurrent records of the House, to the Archivist of the United States for preservation at the National Archives and Records Administration. Records so delivered are the permanent property of the House and remain subject to this rule and the orders of the House.

"3. (a) Subject to paragraph (b) of this clause, clause 4 of this rule, and orders of the House, the Clerk shall authorize the Archivist of the United States to make available for public use the records delivered to the Archivist under clause 2 of this rule.

"(b)(1) Any record that the House or a committee of the House (or a subcommittee thereof) makes available for public use before such record is delivered to the Archivist under clause 2 of this rule shall be made available immediately.

"(2) Any investigative record that contains personal data relating to a specific living individual (the disclosure of which would be an unwarranted invasion or personal privacy), any administrative record with respect to personnel, and any record with respect to a hearing closed pursuant to clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI shall be available if such record has been in existence for 50 years.

"(3) Any record for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the House shall be made available in accordance with that order. Except as otherwise provided by order of the House, any record of a committee for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the committee (entered during the Congress in which the record is made or acquired by the committee) shall be made available in accordance with the order of the committee.

"(4) Any record (other than a record referred to in subparagraph (1), (2), or (3) of this paragraph) shall be made available if such record has been in existence for 30 years.

"4. (a) A record shall not be made available for public use under clause 3 of this rule if the Clerk determines that such availability would be detrimental to the public interest or inconsistent with the rights and privileges of the House. The Clerk shall notify in writing the chairman and the ranking minority party member of the Committee on House Administration of any determination under the preceding sentence.

"(b) A determination of the Clerk under paragraph (a) is subject to later order of the House and, in the case of a record of a committee, later order of the committee.

"5. (a) This rule does not supersede rule XLVIII or rule L and does not authorize the public disclosure of any record if such disclosure is prohibited by law or executive order of the President.

"(b) The Committee on House Administration may prescribe guidelines and regula-

tions governing the applicability and implementation of this rule.

"(c) A committee may withdraw from the National Archives and Records Administration any record of the committee delivered to the Archivist of the United States under this rule. Such withdrawal shall be on a temporary basis and for official use of the committee.

"6. As used in this rule the term 'record' means any official, permanent record of the House, including—

"(a) with respect to a committee of the House, an official, permanent record of the committee (including any record of a legislative, oversight, or other activity of such committee or subcommittee thereof); and

"(b) with respect to an officer of the House elected pursuant to rule II, an official, permanent record made or acquired in the course of the duties of such officer. Such term does not include a record of an individual Member of the House."

(14) In rule XLVIII, amend clause 1(a) by striking "seventeen" and inserting in lieu thereof "nineteen".

Mr. COELHO (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California [Mr. COELHO] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDWARDS], for the purposes of debate only, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

**SWEARING IN OF MEMBER-  
ELECT**

The SPEAKER. First, permit the Chair to administer the oath to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MARLENEE], who was unavoidably delayed.

Will the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MARLENEE] kindly come to the well of the House and take the oath of office at this time?

Mr. MARLENEE appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

□ 1410

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FROST].

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the recommended changes to the rules of the House embodied in House Resolution 5, comprise a relatively modest package of changes and additions to the Rules of the House for the 101st Congress. In most instances, the rules changes recommended in House Resolution 5 will enhance the ability of the House to operate in a smooth and predictable fashion. At this time, I would like to take a few minutes to very briefly summarize the recommended changes.

The first amendment enables the Speaker to postpone votes for up to 2 legislative days on the question of agreeing to motions to instruct conferees that are made after a conference has been meeting for 20 calendar days and has not made a report. The amendment does provide, however, that in the case that the conference in question does report prior to the time the Speaker has announced he will put the question, the question shall not be put, and therefore, no vote will occur on the motion to instruct the conferees.

The second amendment is a very simple amendment which requires that the televised broadcasts of the proceedings of the House of Representatives be closed captioned in order that deaf and hearing impaired Americans may have access to these broadcasts.

The third amendment establishes a permanent Office of the Historian in the House of Representatives which will serve as the successor office to the current Office of the Bicentennial.

The fourth amendment is an amendment which has been included in this package at the request of the Republican leader. As Members know, clause 1(e) of rule X provides that in the case of both the majority and the minority, no Member may serve for more than three Congresses of any five successive Congresses on the Budget Committee, with the exception of the Member who serves as the representative of the leadership of the respective parties. Since 1974, the minority leadership representative has served as both the ranking minority member and the leadership representative. However, with the retirement of that Member at the end of the 100th Congress, the Republican Conference has adopted a rule which would require that the ranking Member and the leadership Member be two separate individuals. The proposed amendment to rule X does two things: First, the amendment would allow in the 101st Congress only, a minority member who has served for three terms on the committee, to run within the Republican Conference, for the position of ranking minority member and thus be able to serve on the Budget Committee for one more additional Congress than is permitted by rule X. Second, the amendment would create what is commonly known as the "Giulmo" rule for the minority which would provide, as is provided for the majority, that if a Republican Member is elected as ranking minority member during his third term on the Budget Committee, that he shall be eligible to serve for one additional term on the Budget Committee should he be reelected by the conference as the ranking minority member.



The 5th, 7th, and 13th amendments incorporate the text of House Resolution 419 as reported by the Committee on Rules late in the 100th Congress. These amendments to rule XI and rule XXXVI were reported from the Committee on Rules on a bipartisan basis, but because the resolution was reported late in the session, it was never considered by the full House. These amendments establish a general rule making records of the House and its committees available after 30 years. The current standard is 50 years, which this amendment retains for records of closed sessions, personnel records and investigative files relating to an individual. The change also authorizes a committee to establish shorter or longer limits for its own records or portions of those records. I should note that the amendment does not affect records that have been previously published or otherwise generally available for use, nor does it affect the disposition of the records of a Member's congressional office.

The 6th amendment makes two changes in the text of clause 2(i) of House rule XI. First, the amendment permits the Committee on House Administration to sit without special leave of the House when the House is operating under the 5-minute rule. Currently, only the Committees on Appropriations, Budget, Rules, Standards of Official Conduct, and Ways and Means are allowed to sit during the 5-minute rule without special leave of the House. Second, the amendment creates a new subparagraph in this clause which prohibits all committees from meeting during a Joint Session or during a recess of the House when a joint meeting is in progress. This new subparagraph does not provide special leave for committees to meet as is provided in clause (2)(i)(1). Finally, the amendment changes the heading of clause 2(i) to reflect the inclusion of the new subparagraph (2) which prohibits committee meetings during joint sessions and joint meetings.

The 8th amendment clarifies the status of "associate staff" who are assigned to the Committee on Rules. Currently, Members who serve on the Committees on Appropriations, Budget, and Rules are assigned an "associate staff" member who works directly for the Member but whose salary is paid from the budget of the committee. Clause 6(a)(5) of rule XI currently exempts the "associate staff" of the Committees on Appropriations and Budget from the requirements of subparagraphs 6(a)(3)(B) and 6(a)(3)(C), but the current rule does not exempt "associate staff" of the Committee on Rules. The requirements of those subparagraphs, which apply only to professional staff, prohibit such staff from engaging in any work other than committee business and prohibit the staff member from

being assigned any duties other than those pertaining to committee business. While most associate staff work full-time on the business of the committee to which their Member is assigned, there are instances which a staff member may be called upon to engage in other business associated with the Member's other congressional duties. This amendment would extend the exemption currently in the House rules for "associate staff" of the Committees on Appropriations and Budget to the "associate staff" of the Committee on Rules.

The ninth amendment amends clause 6(c) of rule XI which relates to pay levels for committee employees. For some years, the rules of the House have imposed a pay ceiling for committee staff equal to the rate for level V of the executive schedule, and, in addition, have allowed two members of the professional staff of each committee to be paid at a higher rate, equal to level IV of the executive schedule. In all cases, these are ceilings, and the chairman of each committee is responsible for setting staff pay, within the limit.

However, in the continuing resolution of fiscal year 1988, Congress authorized the President pro tempore and the Speaker to issue pay orders setting pay rates for staff positions in their respective Houses. A uniform pay ceiling, set by the Speaker's most recent pay order in the 100th Congress, is higher than either of the rates specified in clause 6(c) of rule XI.

If the Rules of the House are re-adopted for the 101st Congress containing the obsolete language of the current clause 6(c) of rule XI, there is concern that the language in the rule would be construed as the "latest rule-making" action of the House. To avoid this potential ambiguity, this amendment revises the rule to eliminate all references to executive branch pay levels. This amendment makes no changes in pay, and the ceilings now in effect would continue unchanged.

The 10th amendment proposes to expand permissible references to the Senate in House debate by allowing Members to include factual descriptions of Senate action or inaction on a measure then under debate in the House and to allow quotation from Senate proceedings when such quotation is relevant to making legislative history for a measure then under debate. The change would only apply when a measure, or a companion measure, is under debate in the House. Characterizations of Senate action or inaction or of individual Members of the Senate would remain improper.

The 11th amendment seeks to amend clause 5 of rule XV to allow the Speaker to reduce the time subsequent to the first 15-minute vote to not less than 5 minutes on a series of rollcall

votes on amendments reported back to the House from the Committee of the Whole. The amendment does provide, however, that if there is intervening business between these votes, the subsequent vote on any amendment reported to the House must again be 15 minutes in duration and any following votes may again be reduced to not less than 5 minutes.

The 12th amendment makes two changes in clause 1 of House rule XXVIII. The first change provides that when a motion to instruct conferees is under consideration, the debate time must be equally divided between the majority and the minority. Further, the amendment provides that if both the majority and minority members recognized are in favor of the motion, that the debate time must be divided three ways to give an opponent of the motion 20 minutes of debate on the motion to instruct the conferees. The second change relates to motions to instruct conferees who have been meeting for 20 calendar days. The amendment requires a Member to announce to the House his intention to offer a motion to instruct conferees on the calendar day before he intends to make the motion and also requires the Member to announce what his motion will be in order that other Members may be on notice of the subject of the motion to instruct.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the 14th amendment increases the size of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence from 17 members to 19.

Mr. Speaker, that concludes my explanation of the package of rules changes embodied in House Resolution 5.

□ 1420

Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is my intention that after the debate is concluded we will try to defeat the previous question so that we are able to offer a substitute.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. QUILLEN], the ranking Republican member of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask for a "no" vote on the previous question, so that the House will have an opportunity to consider an alternative package of House rules changes proposed by the Republican Conference.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to address particularly some of those proposed changes in the Republican package which affect the House Rules Committee. I have served as the ranking Republican member of the Rules Committee since 1975 and I speak from experience when I say there is a need for procedural change.

The first proposal I would like to address deals with the increasing use of restrictive rules which limit or sometimes prohibit amendments. The use of restrictive rules has increased in each of the last six Congresses. In the 95th Congress only 12 percent of the rules providing for initial consideration of bills were restrictive. By the 100th Congress 43 percent of rules providing for such consideration were restrictive. This procedure hurts Democrats and Republicans alike. Your constituents sent you here to represent them. When a restrictive rule from the Rules Committee prevents you from offering your ideas for the consideration of the House, your constituents lose part of their representation. The Nation loses because some good ideas may never even be considered by the House. While there may be a few occasions when the use of a restrictive rule is appropriate, its use has become commonplace. It is a procedure which should be used only in exceptional circumstances.

The Republican proposal for improving the House rules would deal with this problem by prohibiting any rule from the Rules Committee restricting amendments, unless the chairman of the Rules Committee has orally announced in the House, at least 4 legislative days prior to the Rules Committee meeting on the matter, that less than an open amendment process might be recommended by the committee.

If this proposed rule change is adopted it would not eliminate all restrictive rules, but it would at least ensure that there is adequate time to consider whether a restrictive rule is really necessary.

Mr. Speaker, another problem which has gotten worse in recent years is the use of self-executing rules from the Rules Committee. Self-executing rules are those which provide for the automatic adoption of an amendment or other matter upon the adoption of the rule. This takes away from the House the opportunity for a separate vote on the substance of the matter. This is a procedure which was not used at all during the 96th Congress. It was used on just 1 percent of the rules in the 97th Congress. By the 100th Congress it was used on 16 percent of rules reported by the Rules Committee.

Mr. Speaker, denial of Members' rights to have separate votes on amendments should be discouraged. The Republican proposal for changes in the House rules would improve this situation by prohibiting self-executing rules from the Rules Committee, unless there was a two-thirds vote of the House to agree to consider such a rule.

This change would serve to reduce the number of self-executing rules. It would not be so easy to deny Members the right to have a separate vote on

separate issues. This should not be a partisan issue, Mr. Speaker. Both Democrats and Republicans should have the ability to vote for things they favor without having to swallow at the same time things they oppose.

Mr. Speaker, another problem which has been with us for years is the large number of waivers of the Budget Act which have been included in rules reported from the Rules Committee. Mr. Speaker, if we are going to have a Budget Act, we should follow it.

In the last Congress, Mr. Speaker, there were 37 Budget Act waivers and another 47 waivers of all points of order, which would include the Budget Act. Mr. Speaker, the use of budget waivers might be justified in rare circumstances, but it is not justified in the large number of cases where it has been used.

Moreover, the use of blanket waivers of all points of order has increased from none in the 96th Congress to 47 in the 100th Congress. When blanket waivers of all points of order are used it is difficult for Members to know which specific rules are being violated. This is not good procedure, Mr. Speaker.

The Republican proposal for improvements in the House rules would require that any report from the Rules Committee on a rule waiving the Budget Act would include an explanation and justification of the waiver. The Rules Committee report would also be required to include any comments received from the Budget Committee concerning the budget waiver.

The proposed Republican rules changes would provide that a separate vote could be demanded on any budget act waiver. In addition, rules containing blanket waivers of all points of order would require a two-thirds vote for consideration. This should help to reduce the number of blanket waivers.

Mr. Speaker, these changes I have described are not partisan changes. They would be good for Democrats and Republicans alike. Therefore, I ask for a "no" vote on the previous question so that it will be possible to offer the Republican package of improvements to the House rules.

Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the minority leader, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the result of gerrymandering of congressional districts around the country following the 1980 decennial census has given us little change in the makeup of the House during the 1980's. Fewer than 20 percent of our races were seriously contested in the last election. So the Democratic Party will again control this House with a wide margin of 261 to 174 and we will be playing by rules promulgated by the majority party.

Despite it all, we on the Republican side seek to defeat the previous question to make a couple of points. The first is that the rules of this body have not been reformed in a comprehensive bipartisan way in a number of years, but they really do need it. And there is an urgent need for reform.

But instead of reform we get isolated adjustments with each new Congress. Gradually, minority rights have been eroded and the party in power is strengthened.

I say we ought to have comprehensive reform. We should ban proxy voting, reduce the number of subcommittees, cut staff, cut spending, halt abuses of franked mail, stop campaigning at taxpayers' expense, and, most importantly, blow the doors off the Chamber and let in the clean, fresh air of open and free debate. Those reforms would make this a more representative House, a better House.

We on this side of the aisle have such a proposal to make. We have a better plan. We can give the American people a glimpse of what the legislative branch of government would be like under Republican rules.

Mr. Speaker, I have designated the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. MICKEY EDWARDS, our new chairman of our policy committee, to shepherd the debate on our side during the balance of today in this regard.

But in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, this is the bicentennial Congress. It should be something special. It should be the beginning of a new era in our great Democratic experiment. I would like to think of it as being a Congress of restoration, restoring representative government to its rightful place at the center of that experiment, at the focus of our political life and at the heart of what we do in this House.

Representative government begins with us and the rules we set for ourselves. In this bicentennial Congress we ought to set a good example and adopt some better rules.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1430

Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON].

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives is beginning its third century of existence, with the swearing of Members of the 101st Congress, this oldest and greatest national representative assembly celebrates a historic achievement.

And while all Members feel a justifiable sense of pride in serving at such time of commemoration and congratulation, I believe the times also compel us to face up to the fact that this House is experiencing an institutional



crisis of profoundly disturbing proportions.

Indeed, if this House cannot find a better and more responsible way of managing its affairs and meeting its constitutional obligations, the interests of the whole country will continue to suffer. And the lofty ideal of representative government will be held in disrepute.

The evidence of crisis can be seen all around us. The House gets organized late and spends most of the year meeting on only 2 or 3 days a week. The proliferation of subcommittees and staff has led inevitably to a strangulation of the committee system—where most of our work has to get done. As subcommittees compete for turf and for the undivided attention of Members, full committees employ skewed party ratios, proxy voting, and one-third quorum rules in order to get any legislation through at all.

In the full House, the majority party's leadership has turned increasingly toward the use of closed rules and so-called self-executing rules in order to keep the wheels of legislative machinery turning—however creakily. And the Rules Committee now spends most of its time writing exceptions to House rules and issuing budget waivers.

Reconciliation and appropriations bills are littered with extraneous language and unauthorized programs. Meanwhile, bills are reaching the floor that were never passed by any committee—complete rewrites are undertaken in secret by committee kingpins whose jurisdictional lines overlap. Amendments are killed or resurrected at will, depending on the majority leadership's pleasure.

A decade ago, less than one-tenth of the public laws enacted by Congress were of a commemorative or nonsubstantive nature. In the 100th Congress, more than one-third of the public laws passed were in the commemorative or nonsubstantive category. And the unfinished public business of our country continues to be left unattended.

Mr. Speaker, the blame for this institutional crisis can be attributed to many causes. But candor compels us to recognize that the perpetuation of crisis has come to serve the political interests of the majority leadership. In conducting its business, the emphasis this House has placed on so-called efficiency has been purchased at the expense of accountability.

James Madison, who was a member of the first House of Representatives 200 years ago, was also bothered by the problem of balancing efficiency with accountability. And he warned us about it in the *Federalist* papers. In writing specifically about the functions of the House of Representatives, Madison practically envisioned the present-day situation in this House:

The countenance of the Government may become more Democratic, but the soul that animates it will be more oligarchic. The machine will be enlarged, but the fewer, and often the more secret, will be the springs by which its motions are directed.

Mr. Speaker, this house is conducting its business in an increasingly autocratic, irrational, and unfair manner. The House is becoming ever more crippled in the exercise of its oversight responsibilities and in its authority over the Federal Budget. And may I say that the "business as usual" rules package that it being offered by the majority today does not even begin to address these problems.

We must defeat the previous question so that the House will have an opportunity—today—to debate and vote on a rules package which really does offer reform, a rules package which really does restore accountability to the deliberations of this House.

Mr. Speaker, the Republican rules package was not fashioned by a secret task force. Ideas and suggestions were solicited from every Member on this side of the aisle. The package addresses every significant aspect of how the House is to be managed.

It places particular emphasis on the committee system and the budget process, those two areas which informed observers have long identified as being the most indicative of how the House is, in fact, being mismanaged.

#### THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM

Turning first to the committee system, I would note that the Republican rules package incorporates many worthwhile proposals that have been offered in the past. In the interest of fairness and accountability, we propose:

Requiring that party membership ratios on all standing, select, and conference committees (with the exception of the ethics committee) reflect the party ratio in the full House;

Requiring a better balance in the allocation of staff positions, as well as reducing the runaway growth in the number of staff positions;

Eliminating proxy voting in committees; and

Mandating that a working quorum consist of a majority of members on a committee.

A couple of new proposals this year, in the interest of fairness and accountability, include:

Requiring that committee meetings be kept open for all but the most compelling national security or personal reasons; and

Requiring that committee reports on bills include the names of those Members who voted for and against it, and, in the case of a nonrecorded vote, the names of those Members who were actually present when the bill was ordered reported.

In the interest of having an efficient committee system, we propose:

Limiting the number of subcommittees; and

Eliminating the practice of joint referrals to multiple committees, while retaining authority for the Speaker and the committee of original jurisdiction to assign sequential or split referrals.

On a new proposal this year, the Republican rules package would require the Rules Committee to report by the end of this year a more rational and functional jurisdictional system for committees, aimed at eliminating the present overlappings and inefficiencies.

#### THE BUDGET PROCESS

Turning now to the budget process—something which lies at the very heart of government and on which the constitution places special responsibilities for the House—the Republican rules package also retains several past proposals. We propose:

Limiting the size of appropriations in both short- and long-term continuing resolutions;

Prohibiting legislative language and unauthorized matters in long-term CR's;

Requiring that long-term CR's contain the full text of all provisions to be enacted, as well as cost estimates;

Requiring that all general appropriations measures include a listing of all legislative provisions and unauthorized activities being funded therein; and

Putting teeth back into the reconciliation process by eliminating extraneous items from such bills and requiring that waivers of the budget act be subject to a vote by the full house.

In addition, the Republican rules package this year contains important new safeguards for the budget process. We propose:

Giving the President authority to rescind budget authority for any unauthorized program, unless Congress enacts a joint resolution of disapproval. This new provision would serve two purposes. It would give the President much needed authority to control the spending add-ons that have made such a mockery of the budget process. And it would compel the authorizing committees to revive the oversight and authorization processes that have been neglected so seriously in recent years.

And, finally, we propose:

Requiring automatic rollcall votes on final passage for all appropriations bills, tax hikes, member pay raises, conference reports, budget resolutions, and increases in the national debt limit.

#### MANAGING THE HOUSE

The Republican rules package also contains a number of provisions that would affect the way in which sessions in the full House are conducted and

the manner in which staff is treated. Aside from requiring a 5-day work-week, the Republican package contains some interesting new ideas. We propose:

Allowing motions to recommit, including those with instructions, on all bills;

Requiring 4-day notice before the Rules Committee could meet to report less than an open rule;

Making so-called self-executing rules, which by their very nature serve to approve other pieces of legislation, subject to a two-thirds vote of the full House; and, finally

Requiring legislation by June 30 of this year that would apply essential health, safety, labor, and civil rights laws to Congress. Isn't it about time that the laws we require the rest of the country to live by were upheld in Congress as well? This is an atrocious double-standard which has been crying out for redress.

#### CONCLUSION

I would just conclude, Mr. Speaker, by making one observation. This brief debate here this afternoon may seem to many members, particularly on the majority side of the aisle, to be just another pro forma exercise. But on this side of the aisle, we are viewing it very seriously.

The House of Representatives is facing a crisis of accountability. And the tenor of the proceedings here this afternoon, on the first day of the 101st Congress, will go a long way toward determining whether or not this House can put itself in order.

May I say that a continuation of the status quo—"business as usual"—is unacceptable. And the day when members on this side of the aisle will just sit back and take it is long since over. Power is abused in this Chamber and throughout this House. And the American people are going to become better informed about it—you can bet on that.

Early in my remarks, Mr. Speaker, I quoted from James Madison, another one of his statements in the Federalist papers resonates loudly in our present situation:

Complaints are everywhere heard that the public good is disregarded in the conflicts of rival parties, and that measures are to often decided, not according to the rules of justice and the rights of the minor party, but by the superior force of a self-interested and overbearing majority.

A more accurate description of this House of Representatives could not be written. This House is becoming unrepresentative and undemocratic. And be advised that, starting today. This side of the aisle is going to do something about it.

Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER].

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The other day, Mr. Speaker, I saw a sign on the back of a car that said, "Do not steal from the government, they do not like the competition." The problem with that is that it says something about the kind of faith that people have in Government and the kind of trust that they have in Government, and it seems to me, something about the rules process because the fact is that the rules we are probably going to adopt today are essentially the same rules we have been operating under for the last several sessions, and they do not mean much.

Whenever the majority decides that the rules should be put aside to do something they want to do, they simply set the rules aside. We have a rule in this House that says before we spend money we need to authorize the money. In other words, before the money can be spent on one side we are supposed to have a committee look at it and actually authorize that spending.

All the time in Congress we are saying that we do not want to have that rule apply, that we set aside the authorization process in favor of only an appropriation process, and then we wonder why we spend so much money that we cannot afford.

I would hope that Members will defeat the previous question. I hope that in so doing they will allow Members to offer a rules package that will hold Members more accountable. That is the whole effort that is before us here today, whether or not we will be held accountable by the voters for that which we do, or whether or not we will use the rules that we have been using over the last several years to simply ignore the will of the people and to ignore representative democracy. I would hope we would defeat the previous question, adopt a new rules package. Let us be held accountable. Let us have rules that mean something rather than what we have had before that do not mean much.

Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. FRENZEL].

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, we have on this side of the aisle complained about the rules for years with no tallying effect on the makeup of those rules, and we are doing so again today, and I am not going through the awful litany of the unfairness of the rules to the minority or the way that the rules work, how they are invoked, the limitations in the rules that prevent the offering of amendments that squelch debate and prevent this House from working in the way that the framers expected it to work. Those points are all well-known and need not be further developed.

It is only my hope that sometime in the future there will be a majority

with the good sense to restore to the House those rules which allow it to work their will and allow a majority to complete their program, and yet allow a minority to attack that program, and have a fair shot at it, which is not the case, under the way the rules are written and under the way the rules are employed at this time.

However, I do have one point I would like to make and that is that the new rules, there is a change, and it is that the House rule No. 1 is going to be amended by adding a new clause 10 creating a permanent Office of the Historian of the House.

I think most Members of this House have not got any idea that we have a historian. As a matter of fact, in 1982, the House rejected the idea of creating or establishing an Office of House Historian, beat that proposition rather badly, 132 to 180. After that very stern defeat the rulers of this establishment created the Office anyway, and we have had for a couple of years a House historian. Now, theoretically, this job was created so that we could prepare for the Bicentennial Congress.

□ 1440

We have had a nice bicentennial Congress, and now I guess we are going to have another nice bicentennial Congress. That job will terminate on September 30 under the current rules. By approving the rules which are presented to us today, we are going to make that job permanent and create another high wage job, notwithstanding the fact that we have a fine Library of Congress to help us with our history, we have a fine Capitol Historical Society, and we have committees by the score that can help us with history, but nevertheless, because the Senate had an historian, we have to have an historian.

Mr. Speaker, this is an absurd use of the taxpayers' money, and it alone should cause the defeat of the rules that are being submitted today.

Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS], chairman of the Republican Conference.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I certainly appreciate the fact that the gentleman from Oklahoma is being so generous with his time.

I had planned to take no time at all on this issue, but I could not help but choose a moment, this moment, to respond to the Speaker's comment to the House earlier today. The newly elected Speaker indicated that within this great body we sit at a table as equals, and that that table is indeed, by his description, a round table, with no head, no tail, but, rather, one in which the entire family comes together.



Let me suggest that the glue that holds such a table together involves the rules of the House.

It has been suggested by people who know much more about the rules and processes of the House than I, that from time to time that glue has not been applied with fairness and equality. I would suggest that as we address the question of revising the rules of this House, we also pay careful attention to the way in which we exercise those rules. If fairness is a part of the process, indeed we will all enjoy our work at that round table.

Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH].

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma for yielding this time to me.

I guess what I would like to do for just a minute is put in some kind of context what we are going through today and why this is both very, very important and at the same time very, very obscure. Most of the real structures of power set up by a parliamentary body like the U.S. House are set up by the way the rules are structured, by the way the committees are structured, and by the way the schedule is designed, so that very often the choices Members actually get to make on a day-to-day basis on the floor of the House have been prearranged. It is like playing a card game when on some days one side gets 17 cards and the other side gets 4 cards, or playing a card game where one side deals to itself only until it gets 4 aces. These initial clearly not exciting, clearly not dynamic, fights over rules, fights over the very structure of the system go to the heart of a legislative body.

I listened with great interest earlier as the Speaker indicated more interest in bipartisanship than I suspect we have heard from a Speaker in modern times. I think if one were to go through the speech of the Speaker and just take the number of times he used the term, "bipartisanship"—he said we would have to rise above partisanship, and he said we have to have a round table so the whole family could gather and we could all sit at the main table—if we were to take step-by-step the number of promises that were a good public oratory and then look at the rules that have been offered which in fact further shift power toward the Democrats and further design a system where the vote of the American people is less important than the structure of power in the House, there is a huge gap.

One of the things I hope we will do is look at how this House could be run if the Democrats wanted to be bipartisan. One of the first steps toward that, frankly, is the Republican rules package being offered today. Because we have been in the minority so long, because we are in a position to look at

what power does and how power is abused, because literally we have to go back to 1954 to find any Republican running a committee, setting up a schedule, hiring a majority staff, or serving as chairman, there has been a long process now of what will be 35 years this year, 36 years by the end of this Congress, of the Democrats holding power.

What I want to challenge my friends in the Democratic Party to do is to look seriously at the Speaker's speech and decide—was it just flimflam, or are you serious? Do you truly want bipartisanship, which would mean fair rules, fair scheduling, and fair staffing, or in fact is this just good propaganda?

Then, second, I would challenge the news media to recognize that while the Presidency is easy to cover, the budget, arguments over the fabric of the law, the structure of power over the bureaucracy, those fundamental decisions about how the Government runs are very often decided far more in the House than in the Senate or in the White House, and that while it is harder and more complicated to tell the story of legislation as it evolves from subcommittee to committee, as it goes from committee to the Rules Committee, as it comes to the floor under what are very often, very bizarre and archaic procedures, while that is difficult to explain in the age of 9-second sound bites and 14-second stories, it is hard to understand.

This particular drama that is begun today, this particular process is vital. It is a key part of the constitutional freedoms and the decisions being made today and in coming weeks about whether power is to be shared fairly and in true bipartisanship, or whether power is in fact to be extorted by the majority purely on its behalf in a highly partisan manner, those decisions are real, they are vital, and they shape the entire coming Congress.

Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the remaining time on our side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE). The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDWARDS] is recognized for 6 minutes.

Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, this vote will set the tone for the 101st Congress. It will tell us, both Democrats and Republicans, what we can expect from each other as we attempt to deal with the problems and the opportunities that lie before the America of the 1990's. And it will tell the American people what they can expect from us.

You know and I know, Mr. Speaker, and increasingly the American people know, that how we do things here often determines what we do. If we restrict the right of our Members to offer amendments to legislation brought to us by the leadership, we re-

strict the right of the people to be represented and we increase the possibility that legislation will be passed which they would not want and which we would not pass in an open forum with the right to amend and debate. If we do not record the votes of Members on bills that tax or spend, we make it easier both to tax more and to spend more, because we can do so without being held accountable.

Mr. Speaker, every parliamentary body needs rules which permit it to operate efficiently. But we have gone beyond the requirements of efficiency and have become secretive; we have gone beyond the requirements of efficiency to limit the ability of the American people to hold us responsible; we have gone beyond the requirements of efficiency to restrict deliberation and debate and public accountability. We are today beginning the second century of this, the people's Congress. We must, Mr. Speaker, set ourselves right.

We in this Congress are great reformers, Mr. Speaker. We have plans to reform business, to reform the military, to reform every department and every agency, to reform how people drive, what they eat. We have plans to reform everything except that one thing which needs reform the most—the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, for heaven's sake, look at what we're doing. Of the 27 committees in the last Congress, 22 of them allowed people to vote without even being there, allowed committee chairmen to decide on important legislation by voting the proxies of Members who had in some cases not even heard the discussion, and yet were now determining the fate of legislation affecting millions of Americans.

In fact, 18 of the 27 committees have allowed as few as one-third of the members of those committees to make final decisions about what legislation will come to the House floor.

And what happens when those bills come to the House floor? In the last Congress, 43 percent of the legislation we considered came to us under restrictive rules which limited the ability of Members to bring up amendments for consideration.

Over half our bills last year were considered under procedures which either set aside the Budget Act—a law we passed—or prohibited points of order to allow the House to do things which would otherwise be in violation of our own rules.

No, Mr. Speaker, we've gone way too far. Now it's time to reform the House of Representatives. I am asking Members to vote no on the previous question so we can offer a package of real rules changes, real reforms in the way we do business. If we do not succeed, I will then offer a motion to commit the rules proposal to a special committee to report back a plan to require ad-

vance notice before you can bring to the floor any legislation on which the right of the people's representatives to debate and amend would be restricted.

Our substitute would eliminate proxy voting and require quorums to conduct committee business. It would restrict the number of committee meetings that could be closed. It would require advance notice of rules that would restrict the right to offer amendment. It would cut down on the automatic passage of legislation simply by passing a rule. It would require us to follow the law by restricting the use of waivers and it would require automatic rollcall votes on bills that would spend the taxpayers' money or raise their taxes.

Let us straighten out our own act, Mr. Speaker. Let us vote no on the previous question and take up some real reform here in our own House.

□ 1450

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, what if the House of Representatives threw a big, bicentennial birthday party this year, and forgot to invite the people? Wouldn't that take the cake? Can you imagine—celebrating the 200th anniversary of the people's House without the people? Wasn't that what the American Revolution was all about: restoring the people's right to a representative form of government?

Well, as absurd as this birthday invitation scenario might sound, it's not far from the truth. Something very similar has been happening around here over the last decade: the people are slowly and subtly being evicted from their own House.

How could that be? Well, it seems the House got a little fed up with the democratic reform revolution of the seventies when powers became so dispersed that we became legislatively anemic. And so, a counterrevolution took hold in this decade in which powers were reconcentrated in the majority leadership.

Just think: in two decades time we've moved from committee government to subcommittee government and individual enterprise, to a high-powered oligarchy of rule by a few. Members of this House have abdicated more and more of their legislative powers to the majority leadership, all for the appearance of order, efficiency, and results.

But, what have we sacrificed in the process? What have we lost? Quite simply, we are losing the representative and deliberative nature of this body—the very heart of our democratic system. We are forfeiting a very valuable birthright—the people's birthright of representative government.

Do you think this all sounds a bit exaggerated? Well, maybe it does—until, that is, you consider the facts. And the fact is that is that while the number of measures reported from our committees is down roughly 48 percent from 20 years ago and 31 percent from 10 years ago, the number of substantive laws is only down 25 percent and 22 percent, respec-

tively. Put another way, we are enacting far more unreported, substantive measures.

But, not only do the people's Representatives have less and less influence at the committee level on the laws being enacted; even those bills that are reported are increasingly suspect from a representative standpoint. Thanks to proxy voting, one-third quorum rules, unrepresentative party ratios, and downright poor attendance levels, legislation is increasingly the product of a select few subcommittee chairmen and their allies, and not of the whole committee. And, even then, bills are often changed after being reported from committee by the substitution of leadership alternatives in the Rules Committee.

But, you might ask, can't Members improve a bad bill with amendments once it reaches the House floor? The short answer is, "Good luck!" The House is becoming increasingly less democratic there as well. Whereas 10 years ago 28 percent of all public measures were considered in the Committee of the Whole where amendments may be offered, in the 99th Congress only 14 percent or half that number were considered there.

But, even of those public measures considered in the Committee of the Whole under special rules, an increasing number are considered under a restrictive amendment process—up from 12 percent 10 years ago to 43 percent in the last Congress. In short, Members have less opportunity to amend fewer and fewer bills on the House floor. Again, the American people are being effectively disenfranchised; their vote is being wasted.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is evident from the facts that what is called for is a bicentennial mandate to restore the people's House. We are becoming too much like the House was in 1910 when Speaker Cannon was stripped of his chairmanship of the Rules Committee because of his autocratic abuse of power. Here's how minority leader Champ Clark explained it then:

This is a fight against the system. We think it has been a bad system . . . . It does not make any difference to me that it has been sanctified by time. . . . The fact that the Speaker of the House was chairman . . . of the Committee on Rules gives the Speaker . . . more power than any one man ought to have over the destinies of this Republic.

Clark went on to say that it was a "revolution" they were working that day, but, in his words, "We are fighting to rehabilitate the House of Representatives and to restore it to its ancient place of honor and prestige in our system of government." And the Democratic floor leader concluded as follows:

You can not restore to the membership of this House the quantum of power that each Member is entitled to without taking from the Speaker of the House some quantum of the power he now enjoys, because he practically enjoys it all.

Mr. Speaker, we find ourselves in a very similar situation today. Today the Speaker again virtually controls the Rules Committee which increasingly deprives Members of their right to shape legislation. We are fighting to restore to those Members the quantum of power to which they are entitled, and to restore the people's House to its ancient place of prestige and honor.

We can have a responsible committee system that is both responsive to party leadership and representative of a House majority. Let's join today in a truly bipartisan, bicentennial reform effort.

#### A BICENTENNIAL MANDATE: TO RESTORE THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE

(A Summary of the Republican House Rules Substitute for H. Res. 5, Offered by Rep. Edwards of Oklahoma, Opening Day, 101st Congress, January 3, 1989)

The rules of the House of the 100th Congress would be adopted as the rules of the 101st Congress with the following amendments:

(1) *Veto Messages*.—Immediately after the reading of a veto message, the Speaker would be required to state the question on the reconsideration of the vetoed bill, without intervening motion, thereby giving the House a chance to vote immediately on overriding the veto.

(2) *Broadcast Coverage*.—The Speaker would be required to provide uniform visual broadcast coverage of the House throughout the day which could include periodic views of the entire Chamber if they do not detract from the person speaking.

(3) *House Scheduling Reform*.—The Speaker would be required at the beginning of each session to announce a legislative program for the session that would include target dates for the consideration of major legislation, weeks in which the House would be in session (with full, five-day work weeks assumed unless otherwise indicated), district work periods, and the target date for adjournment. The Speaker would also be required to consult with the minority leader in developing each week's legislative program.

(4) *Oversight Reform*.—Committees would be required to formally adopt and submit to the House Administration Committee by March 1st of the first session their oversight plans for that Congress. It would not be in order to consider the funding resolution for any committee which does not submit its oversight plans as required. The House Administration Committee, after consultation with the majority and minority leaders, would report the plans to the House by March 15th together with its recommendations, and those of the joint leadership group to assure coordination between committees. The Speaker would be authorized to appoint ad hoc oversight committees for specific tasks from the membership of committees with shared jurisdiction. Committees would be required to include an oversight section in their final activity report at the end of a Congress.

(5) *Multiple Referral of Legislation*.—The joint referral of bills to two or more committees would be abolished, while split and sequential referrals would be retained, subject to time limits and designation by the Speaker of a committee of principal jurisdiction.

(6) *Early Committee Organization*.—Committees must be elected within seven legislative days of the convening of a new Congress and must hold their organization meeting not later than three legislative days after their election.

(7) *Committee Ratios*.—The party ratios on committees would be required to reflect that of the full House (except for the Standards Committee which is bipartisan). The requirement would extend to select and conference committees as well.



(8) *Subcommittee Limits.*—No committee (except Appropriations) could have more than six subcommittees, and no Member could have more than four subcommittee assignments.

(9) *Proxy Voting Ban.*—All proxy voting on committees would be prohibited.

(10) *Open Committee Meetings.*—Committee meetings, which can now be closed for any reason, could only be closed for national security, personal privacy or personnel reasons.

(11) *Majority Quorums.*—A majority of the membership of a committee would be required for the transaction of any business.

(12) *Report Accountability.*—Committee reports on bills would be required to include the names of those members voting for and against reporting a bill or, in the case of a nonrecord vote, the names of those members actually present when the bill is ordered reported.

(13) *Same Day Consideration of Rules Committee Reports.*—An order of business resolution from the Committee on Rules could not be considered on the same calendar day as reported, or the subsequent calendar day of the same legislative day, except by a two-thirds vote of the House.

(14) *Permitting Instructions in Motion to Recommit.*—The Rules Committee could not report an order of business resolution which prevented a motion to recommit, including one with amendatory instructions.

(15) *Restrictive Rule Limitation.*—It would not be in order to consider any order of business resolution from the Rules Committee restricting the right of Members to offer germane amendments unless the chairman of the Committee orally announces to the House, at least four legislative days before the Rules Committee meeting on the matter, that less than an open rule might be recommended by the committee.

(16) *Limitation on Self-Executing Rules.*—It would not be in order to consider any order of business resolution from the Rules Committee that provides for the automatic passage of any bill, joint resolution or conference report, or adoption of any motion, amendment, or resolution, except by a two-thirds House vote on agreeing to such consideration.

(17) *Budget Waivers.*—Any report from the Committee on Rules on a resolution waiving any provisions of the Budget Act against any bill would be required to include an explanation and justification of the waiver together with a summary or text of any comments received from the Budget Committee regarding the waiver. A separate vote could be demanded on any such waiver in a rule, subject to the requisite votes required by the Budget Act for such a waiver. Blanket waiver rules would require a two-thirds vote for consideration.

(18) *Committee Staffing.*—Committee funding resolutions could not be considered until the House has first adopted a resolution from the House Administration Committee setting an overall limit on committee staffing for the session. The minority would be entitled up to one-third of the investigative staff funds, on request. The overall committee staff limit for the 101st Congress could not be more than 90% of the total at the end of the 100th Congress.

(19) *Commemorative Calendar.*—A Commemorative Calendar would be created on which unreported commemoratives would be placed at the written request of the chairman and ranking minority member of the Post Office Committee. The Calendar

would be called twice a month and any two objections would cause a commemorative to be removed from the Calendar.

(20) *Automatic Roll Call Votes.*—Automatic roll call votes would be required on final passage of appropriations, tax and Member pay raise bills and conference reports, and on final adoption of budget resolutions and conference reports containing debt limit increases.

(21) *Appropriations Reforms.*—The present restrictions on offering limitations amendments to appropriations bills would be abolished. Short-term continuing appropriations (30-days or less) could only provide for the lesser spending amounts and more restrictive authority as provided in either the House or Senate passed bills, the conference agreement, or the previous year's Act, and a three-fifth House vote would be required to waive this requirement. Long-term continuing appropriations measures (more than 30-days) would be required to contain the full text of the provisions to be enacted; the present prohibition on legislative language and unauthorized matters in appropriations measures would be extended to long-term CRs. Points of order and amendments to provisions in long-term CRs not previously agreed to by the House could only be denied by a three-fifths vote. Cost estimates would be required in reports on long-term CRs. Reports on all general appropriations bills, including long-term CRs would be required to include not only a listing of legislative provisions contained in the measures (as presently required), but of all unauthorized activities being funded by the measure.

(22) *Reconciliation Limitation.*—It would not be in order to report in a reconciliation bill, or consider as an amendment thereto, a provision which is not related to a committee's reconciliation instructions to either reduce spending or raise revenues. Determination would be made by the Budget Committee.

(23) *Authorization Reporting Deadline.*—It would not be in order to consider any bill authorizing budget authority for a fiscal year if reported after May 15 preceding the beginning of the fiscal year (former Budget Act requirement).

(24) *Pledge of Allegiance.*—The Pledge of Allegiance would be required as the second order of business each day.

(25) *Suspension of the Rules.*—Measures could not be considered under the suspension of the rules procedure except by direction of the committee(s) of jurisdiction or on the request of the chairman and ranking minority member of such committee(s). No measure could be considered under suspension which authorizes or appropriates more than \$50 million for any fiscal year. Notice of any suspension must be placed in the Congressional Record at least one day in advance of its consideration together with the text of any amendment to be offered to it. No constitutional amendment could be considered under suspension.

(26) *Discharge Motions.*—The Clerk of the House would be required to publish in the Congressional Record the names of those Members signing a discharge petition once a threshold of 100 signatures as been reached, and to publish an updated list of names at the end of each succeeding week.

(27) *Inclusion of Views With Conference Reports.*—Members of conference committees would be permitted three calendar days in which to file supplemental, minority, or addition views to be published with conference reports.

(28) *Special Rescission Authority.*—The Committees on Rules and Government Operations would be directed to report by May 30, 1989, legislation giving the President authority to rescind budget authority for which an authorization has not been enacted, unless Congress enacts a joint resolution disapproving the rescission within 45 days. If the committees do not report, automatic discharge of the first such bill introduced is provided.

(29) *Applicability of Certain Laws to Congress.*—The appropriate committees of Congress would be required to report, not later than June 30, 1989, legislation applying certain Federal health, safety, labor and civil rights laws to Congress. Automatic discharge is provided for the first such comprehensive bill if they do not all report.

(30) *Realignment of Committee Jurisdiction.*—The Committee on Rules would be required to report no later than Dec. 1, 1989, a more rational and functional jurisdictional system for House committees to eliminate overlap, duplication and inefficiencies.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 231, nays 162, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 3]

YEAS—231

Ackerman	Conyers	Grant
Akaka	Costello	Gray
Alexander	Coyne	Guarini
Anderson	Crockett	Hall (TX)
Andrews	Darden	Hamilton
Annunzio	de la Garza	Harris
Anthony	DeFazio	Hayes (IL)
Applegate	Dellums	Hayes (LA)
Aspin	Derrick	Hefner
Atkins	Dicks	Hertel
AuCoin	Dingell	Hochbrueckner
Barnard	Dixon	Hoyer
Bates	Donnelly	Hubbard
Bellenson	Dorgan (ND)	Huckaby
Bennett	Downey	Hutto
Berman	Durbin	Jenkins
Bevill	Dyson	Johnson (SD)
Bilbray	Early	Johnston
Boggs	Eckart	Jones (GA)
Bonior	Edwards (CA)	Jones (NC)
Borski	Engel	Jontz
Bosco	English	Kanjorski
Boucher	Erdreich	Kaptur
Boxer	Espy	Kastenmeier
Brennan	Evans	Kennedy
Brooks	Fascell	Kennelly
Brown (CA)	Fazio	Kildee
Bruce	Feighan	Kleczka
Bryant	Flake	Kolter
Bustamante	Flippo	Kostmayer
Byron	Foley	LaFalce
Campbell (CO)	Ford (MI)	Lancaster
Cardin	Ford (TN)	Lantos
Carper	Frank	Laughlin
Carr	Frost	Leath (TX)
Chapman	Garcia	Lehman (CA)
Clarke	Gaydos	Lehman (FL)
Clay	Gejdenson	Leland
Clement	Gephardt	Levin (MI)
Coelho	Gibbons	Levine (CA)
Coleman (TX)	Glickman	Lewis (GA)
Collins	Gonzalez	Lloyd

Lowey (NY)	Panetta	Slaughter (NY)
Luken, Thomas	Parker	Smith (IA)
Manton	Patterson	Solarz
Markey	Pease	Spratt
Martinez	Pelosi	Stark
Matsui	Penny	Stenholm
Mavroules	Pepper	Stokes
Mazzoli	Perkins	Studds
McCloskey	Pickett	Swift
McCurdy	Pickle	Synar
McHugh	Poshard	Tallon
McMillen (MD)	Price	Tauzin
Mfume	Rahall	Thomas (GA)
Miller (CA)	Rangel	Torres
Mineta	Ray	Towns
Moakley	Richardson	Trafficant
Mollohan	Robinson	Traxler
Montgomery	Rose	Udall
Moody	Rostenkowski	Unsoeld
Morrison (CT)	Rowland (GA)	Valentine
Murphy	Roybal	Vento
Murtha	Russo	Visclosky
Nagle	Sabo	Volkmer
Natcher	Sangmeister	Walgren
Neal (MA)	Sarpallus	Watkins
Neal (NC)	Savage	Waxman
Nelson	Sawyer	Weiss
Nowak	Schauer	Wheat
Oakar	Schroeder	Whitten
Oberstar	Schumer	Williams
Obey	Sharp	Wilson
Oliver	Sikorski	Wise
Ortiz	Skaggs	Wyden
Owens (NY)	Skelton	Yates
Owens (UT)	Slaterry	Yatron

## NAYS—162

Archer	Green	Porter
Armey	Gunderson	Pursell
Baker	Hammerschmidt	Quillen
Ballenger	Hancock	Ravenel
Bartlett	Hansen	Regula
Barton	Hastert	Rhodes
Bateman	Hefley	Ridge
Bentley	Henry	Rinaldo
Bereuter	Herger	Roberts
Billirakis	Hiler	Rogers
Bliley	Holloway	Rohrabacher
Boehert	Hopkins	Roth
Broomfield	Horton	Roukema
Brown (CO)	Hunter	Rowland (CT)
Buechner	Inhofe	Salki
Bunning	Ireland	Saxton
Burton	Jacobs	Schaefer
Callahan	James	Schuetz
Campbell (CA)	Johnson (CT)	Schulze
Chandler	Kasich	Sensenbrenner
Cheney	Kolbe	Shaw
Clinger	Kyl	Shays
Coble	Lagomarsino	Shumway
Coleman (MO)	Leach (IA)	Shuster
Combest	Lent	Skeen
Conte	Lewis (CA)	Slaughter (VA)
Coughlin	Lewis (FL)	Smith (MS)
Courter	Livingston	Smith (NE)
Cox	Lowery (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Craig	Lukens, Donald	Smith (TX)
Crane	Machtley	Smith, Denny
Dannemeyer	Martin (IL)	(OR)
Davis	Martin (NY)	Smith, Robert
DeLay	McCandless	(NH)
DeWine	McCollum	Snowe
Dickinson	McCrery	Solomon
Dornan (CA)	McDade	Spence
Douglas	McEwen	Stangeland
Dreier	McGrath	Stump
Duncan	McMillan (NC)	Sundquist
Edwards (OK)	Meyers	Tauke
Emerson	Michel	Thomas (CA)
Fawell	Miller (OH)	Upton
Fields	Miller (WA)	Vander Jagt
Fish	Molinar	Vucanovich
Frenzel	Moorhead	Walker
Gallely	Morella	Walsh
Gallo	Morrison (WA)	Weber
Gekas	Nielson	Weldon
Gillmor	Oxley	Whittaker
Gilman	Packard	Wolf
Gingrich	Parris	Wyllie
Goss	Pashayan	Young (AK)
Gradison	Paxon	Young (FL)
Grandy	Petri	

## NOT VOTING—32

Cooper	Dwyer	Dymally
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Florio	Madigan	Schiff
Goodling	Marlenee	Sisisky
Gordon	McDermott	Smith (FL)
Hall (OH)	McNulty	Smith (VT)
Hawkins	Mrazek	Smith, Robert
Hoagland	Pallone	(OR)
Houghton	Payne (NJ)	Stallings
Hughes	Payne (VA)	Stearns
Hyde	Ritter	Tanner
Lightfoot	Roe	Torricelli

## □ 1510

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## MOTION TO COMMIT OFFERED BY MR. EDWARDS OF OKLAHOMA

Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to commit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE). The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Motion to Commit offered by Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma: Mr. EDWARDS moves to commit the resolution H. Res. 5 to a select committee to be comprised of the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader with instructions to report back the same to the House forthwith with only the following amendment:

At the end of the resolution, add the following new paragraph:

## RESTRICTIVE RULE LIMITATION

"(15) In Rule XI, clause 4 is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

"(e) It shall not be in order to consider any resolution reported from the Committee on Rules providing for the consideration of any bill or resolution otherwise subject to amendment under House rules if that resolution limits the right of Members to offer germane amendments to such bill or resolution unless the chairman of the Committee on Rules has orally announced in the House, at least four legislative days prior to the scheduled consideration of such matter by the Committee on Rules, that less than an open amendment process might be recommended by the Committee for the consideration of such bill or resolution."

Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDWARDS].

Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding me this time and giving me this opportunity to explain to the Members of the House what we are going to vote on in just a moment.

Mr. Speaker, I have offered a motion to commit to a special committee and to be reported back to the House a provision that would say, and especially the new Members, I want them to listen to this, that if the Committee on Rules is going to report out of the committee and bring to the floor any

legislation on which the right to offer amendments would be restricted, any closed rule, any partially closed rule, and understand that last year nearly half of the bills that we considered were under closed or partially closed rule, if that is to be done, the leadership must first notify the House orally, come to the House floor and tell us orally, 4 days in advance so that we in the House will have an ability to know in advance that we are going to be considering important legislation without the right of debate and amendment. That is what we are going to be voting on in just a moment.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for giving me the chance to explain that.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, that makes a tremendous amount of sense. That seems very fair to every Member of the House, and I would hope that we would honor the gentleman's request.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to commit offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDWARDS].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

## □ 1538

Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 163, nays 239, not voting 23, as follows:

## [Roll No. 4]

## YEAS—163

Archer	Dannemeyer	Henry
Armey	Davis	Hiler
Baker	DeLay	Holloway
Ballenger	DeWine	Hopkins
Bartlett	Dickinson	Horton
Barton	Dornan (CA)	Hunter
Bateman	Douglas	Inhofe
Bentley	Dreier	Ireland
Bereuter	Duncan	James
Billirakis	Edwards (OK)	Johnson (CT)
Bliley	Emerson	Kasich
Boehert	Fawell	Kolbe
Broomfield	Fields	Kyl
Brown (CO)	Fish	Lagomarsino
Buechner	Frenzel	Leach (IA)
Burton	Gallely	Lent
Callahan	Gallo	Lewis (CA)
Campbell (CA)	Gekas	Lewis (FL)
Chandler	Gillmor	Livingston
Cheney	Gilman	Lowery (CA)
Clinger	Gingrich	Lukens, Donald
Coble	Goss	Machtley
Coleman (MO)	Gradison	Marlenee
Combest	Grandy	Martin (IL)
Conte	Green	Martin (NY)
Coughlin	Gunderson	McCandless
Courter	Hammerschmidt	McCollum
Cox	Hancock	McCrery
Craig	Hansen	McDade
Crane	Hastert	McEwen
	Hefley	McGrath



McMillan (NC)	Roberts	Smith, Robert
Meyers	Rohrabacher	(NH)
Michel	Roth	Snowe
Miller (OH)	Roukema	Solomon
Miller (WA)	Rowland (CT)	Spence
Molinari	Saiki	Stangeland
Moorhead	Saxton	Stearns
Morella	Schaefer	Stump
Morrison (WA)	Schiff	Sundquist
Nielson	Schuetz	Tauke
Oxley	Schulze	Thomas (CA)
Parris	Sensenbrenner	Upton
Pashayan	Shaw	Vander Jagt
Paxon	Shays	Vucanovich
Petri	Shumway	Walker
Porter	Shuster	Walsh
Pursell	Skeen	Weber
Quillen	Slaughter (VA)	Weldon
Ravenel	Smith (MS)	Whittaker
Regula	Smith (NE)	Wolf
Rhodes	Smith (NJ)	Wyllie
Ridge	Smith (TX)	Young (AK)
Rinaldo	Smith, Denny	Young (FL)
Ritter	(OR)	

## NAYS—239

Ackerman	Fascell	Matsui
Akaka	Fazio	Mavroules
Alexander	Feighan	Mazzoli
Anderson	Flake	McCloskey
Andrews	Filippo	McCurdy
Annunzio	Foley	McHugh
Anthony	Ford (MI)	McMillen (MD)
Applegate	Ford (TN)	Mfume
Aspin	Frank	Miller (CA)
Atkins	Frost	Mineta
AuCoin	Garcia	Moakley
Barnard	Gaydos	Mollohan
Bates	Gejdenson	Montgomery
Beilenson	Gephardt	Moody
Bennett	Gibbons	Morrison (CT)
Berman	Glickman	Murphy
Bevill	Gonzalez	Murtha
Bilbray	Gordon	Nagle
Boggs	Grant	Natcher
Bonior	Gray	Neal (MA)
Borski	Guarini	Neal (NC)
Bosco	Hall (TX)	Nelson
Boucher	Hamilton	Nowak
Boxer	Harris	Oakar
Brennan	Hawkins	Oberstar
Brooks	Hayes (IL)	Obey
Brown (CA)	Hayes (LA)	Olin
Bruce	Hefner	Ortiz
Bryant	Herger	Owens (NY)
Bustamante	Hertel	Owens (UT)
Byron	Hoagland	Pallone
Campbell (CO)	Hochbrueckner	Panetta
Cardin	Hoyer	Parker
Carpenter	Hubbard	Patterson
Carr	Huckaby	Payne (NJ)
Chapman	Hutto	Pease
Clarke	Jacobs	Pelosi
Clay	Jenkins	Penny
Clement	Johnson (SD)	Pepper
Coelho	Johnston	Perkins
Coleman (TX)	Jones (NC)	Pickett
Collins	Jontz	Pickle
Conyers	Kanjorski	Poshard
Cooper	Kaptur	Price
Costello	Kastenmeier	Rahall
Coyne	Kennedy	Rangel
Crockett	Kennelly	Ray
Darden	Kildee	Richardson
de la Garza	Kleczka	Robinson
DeFazio	Kolter	Rose
Dellums	Kostmayer	Rostenkowski
Derrick	LaFalce	Rowland (GA)
Dicks	Lancaster	Roybal
Dingell	Lantos	Russo
Dixon	Laughlin	Sabo
Donnelly	Leath (TX)	Sarpalius
Dorgan (ND)	Lehman (CA)	Savage
Downey	Lehman (FL)	Sawyer
Durbin	Leland	Scheuer
Dyson	Levin (MI)	Schroeder
Early	Levine (CA)	Shumer
Eckart	Lewis (GA)	Sharp
Edwards (CA)	Lloyd	Sikorski
Engel	Lowe (NY)	Sisk
English	Lukens, Thomas	Skaggs
Erdreich	Manton	Skelton
Espy	Markey	Slattery
Evans	Martinez	Slaughter (NY)

Smith (IA)	Thomas (GA)	Watkins
Solarz	Torres	Waxman
Spratt	Towns	Weiss
Stark	Trafficant	Wheat
Stenholm	Traxler	Whitten
Stokes	Udall	Williams
Studds	Unsoeld	Wilson
Swift	Valentine	Wise
Synar	Vento	Wyden
Tallon	Visclosky	Yates
Tanner	Volkmer	Yatron
Tauzin	Walgren	

## NOT VOTING—23

Dwyer	Jones (GA)	Roe
Dymally	Lightfoot	Sangmeister
Florio	Madigan	Smith (FL)
Goodling	McDermott	Smith (VT)
Hall (OH)	McNulty	Smith, Robert
Houghton	Mrazek	(OR)
Hughes	Packard	Stallings
Hyde	Payne (VA)	Torricelli

Mr. BUSTAMANTE and Mr. OLIN changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE). The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 5.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

## COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN MINORITY EMPLOYEES

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 6) and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE). The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

## H. RES. 6

*Resolved*, That pursuant to the Legislative Pay Act of 1929, as amended, the five minority employees authorized therein shall be the following named persons, effective January 3, 1989, until otherwise ordered by the House, to-wit: William R. Pitts, Junior, Walter P. Kennedy, Ronald W. Lasch, Jay Pierson, and Gordon Jones, each to receive gross compensation pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 119, Ninety-fifth Congress, as enacted into permanent law by section 115 of Public Law 95-94.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained as the communications network in my office was not working and I missed rollcall No. 3. Had I been present I would have voted "no."

## HOUR OF MEETING OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 7) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

## H. RES. 7

*Resolved*, That unless otherwise ordered, the hour of meeting of the House shall be 12 o'clock meridian on Mondays and Tuesdays; 2 o'clock post meridiem on Wednesdays; 11 o'clock ante meridiem on all other days of the week up to and including May 13, 1989; that from May 15, 1989, until the end of the first session, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be 12 o'clock meridian on Mondays and Tuesdays and 10 o'clock ante meridiem on all other days of the week.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER OR HIS DEPUTY TO ADMINISTER OATH OF OFFICE TO THE HONORABLE HOWARD WOLPE

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 8) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

## H. RES. 8

Whereas Howard Wolpe, a Representative-elect from the Third District of the State of Michigan, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Now, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Speaker, or deputy named by him, is hereby authorized to administer the oath of office to the Honorable Howard Wolpe at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and that the said oath be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the Honorable Howard Wolpe.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CONGRESS

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed on the part of the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and is ready to receive any communication that he may be

pleased to make has performed that duty.

The President, in responding, wishing to communicate to the Members of the House and the Senate his best wishes and hopes for a successful first session of the Congress.

#### ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 9) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

##### H. Res. 9

*Resolved*, That the following named Members, be and they are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Appropriations: Jamie L. Whitten, Mississippi, Chairman; William H. Natcher, Kentucky; Neal Smith, Iowa; Sidney R. Yates, Illinois; David R. Obey, Wisconsin; Edward R. Roybal, California; Louis Stokes, Ohio; Tom Bevill, Alabama; Bill Alexander, Arkansas; John P. Murtha, Pennsylvania; Bob Traxler, Michigan; Joseph D. Early, Massachusetts; Charles Wilson, Texas; Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs, Louisiana; Norman D. Dicks, Washington; Matthew F. McHugh, New York; William Lehman, Florida; Martin Olav Sabo, Minnesota; Julian C. Dixon, California; Vic Fazio, California; W.G. (Bill) Hefner, North Carolina; Les AuCoin, Oregon; Daniel K. Akaka, Hawaii; Wes Watkins, Oklahoma; William H. Gray III, Pennsylvania; Bernard J. Dwyer, New Jersey; Steny H. Hoyer, Maryland; Bob Carr, Michigan; Robert J. Mrazek, New York; Richard J. Durbin, Illinois; Ronald D. Coleman, Texas; Alan B. Mollohan, West Virginia; Robert Lindsay Thomas, Georgia; Chester G. Atkins, Massachusetts; Jim Chapman, Texas.

Committee on Rules: Claude Pepper, Florida, Chairman; Joe Moakley, Massachusetts; Butler Derrick, South Carolina; Anthony C. Beilenson, California; Martin Frost, Texas; David E. Bonior, Michigan; Tony P. Hall, Ohio; Alan Wheat, Missouri; Bart Gordon, Tennessee.

Committee on Standards of Official Conduct: Julian C. Dixon, California, Chairman; Vic Fazio, California; Bernard J. Dwyer, New Jersey; Alan B. Mollohan, West Virginia; Joseph M. Gaydos, Pennsylvania; Chester G. Atkins, Massachusetts.

Committee on Ways and Means: Dan Rostenkowski, Illinois, Chairman; Sam Gibbons, Florida; J.J. Pickle, Texas; Charles B. Rangel, New York; Fortney H. (Pete) Stark, California; Andrew Jacobs, Jr., Indiana; Harold E. Ford, Tennessee; Ed Jenkins, Georgia; Richard A. Gephardt, Missouri; Thomas J. Downey, New York; Frank J. Guarini, New Jersey; Marty Russo, Illinois; Donald J. Pease, Ohio; Robert T. Matsui, California; Beryl Anthony, Jr., Arkansas; Ronnie G. Flippo, Alabama; Byron L. Dorgan, North Dakota; Barbara B. Kennelly, Connecticut; Brian J. Donnelly, Massachusetts; William J. Coyne, Pennsylvania; Michael A. Andrews, Texas; Sander M. Levin, Michigan; Jim Moody, Wisconsin.

Mr. GRAY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. KILDEE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ELECTION AS CHAIRMEN TO STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 10) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

##### H. Res. 10

*Resolved*, That the following named Members, be and they are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Agriculture: E de la Garza, Texas, Chairman.

Committee on Armed Services: Les Aspin, Wisconsin, Chairman.

Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs: Henry B. Gonzalez, Chairman.

Committee on Budget: Leon E. Panetta, California, Chairman.

Committee on the District of Columbia: Ronald V. Dellums, California, Chairman.

Committee on Education and Labor: Augustus F. Hawkins, California, Chairman.

Committee on Energy and Commerce: John D. Dingell, Michigan, Chairman.

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Dante B. Fascell, Florida, Chairman.

Committee on Government Operations: John Conyers, Jr., Michigan, Chairman.

Committee on House Administration: Frank Annunzio, Illinois, Chairman.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Morris K. Udall, Arizona, Chairman.

Committee on the Judiciary: Jack Brooks, Texas, Chairman.

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Walter B. Jones, North Carolina, Chairman.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: William D. Ford, Michigan, Chairman.

Committee on Public Works and Transportation: Glenn M. Anderson, California, Chairman.

Committee on Science and Technology: Robert A. Roe, New Jersey, Chairman.

Committee on Small Business: John J. LaFalce, New York, Chairman.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery, Mississippi, Chairman.

Mr. GRAY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ELECTION OF MINORITY MEMBERS TO COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged motion (H. Res. 11) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

##### H. Res. 11

*Resolved*, That the following named Members be, and they are hereby, elected to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct of the House of Representatives:

1. John T. Myers, Indiana
2. James V. Hansen, Utah
3. Charles Pashayan, Jr., California
4. Thomas E. Petri, Wisconsin
5. Larry E. Craig, Idaho
6. Hank Brown, Colorado

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PROVIDING FOR A RECESS OF THE SENATE FROM JANUARY 4, 1989, TO JANUARY 20, 1989, AND AN ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE FROM JANUARY 4, 1989, TO JANUARY 19, 1989

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following privileged Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 3) to provide for a recess of the Senate from January 4, 1989, to January 20, 1989, and an adjournment of the House from January 4, 1989, to January 19, 1989.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

##### S. CON. RES. 3

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That when the Senate recesses on Wednesday, January 4, 1989, at the conclusion of the joint session to count the electoral votes, it stand in recess until 3 o'clock post meridiem on Friday, January 20, 1989, and that when the House of Representatives adjourns on Wednesday, January 4, 1989, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, January 19, 1989, or until 12 o'clock noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution; and that when the Senate recesses on Friday, January 20, 1989, pursuant to a motion made by the majority leader, or his designee, in accordance with this resolution, to stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, January 25, 1989.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the majority leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the minority leader of the House and the minority leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate concurrent resolution is concurred in.

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.



# PROVIDING FOR CONTINUATION OF JOINT COMMITTEE TO MAKE INAUGURATION ARRANGEMENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following privileged Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2) to extend the life of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies and the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 141.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 2

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That effective from January 3, 1989, the joint committee created by Senate Concurrent Resolution 105 of the One Hundredth Congress, to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration, is hereby continued with the same power and authority.*

SEC. 2. That effective from January 3, 1989, the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 141 of the One Hundredth Congress, to authorize the rotunda of the United States Capitol to be used in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States, are hereby continued with the same power and authority.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate concurrent resolution is concurred in.

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## FURTHER SUNDRY MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Further sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Kalbaugh, one of his secretaries.

□ 1550

# PROVIDING FOR A JOINT SESSION TO COUNT ELECTORAL VOTES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE) laid before the House the following privileged Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 1) to provide for the counting on January 4, 1989, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 1

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 4th day of January 1989, at 1 o'clock post meridiem, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws relating to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and the President of the Senate shall be their Presiding Officer; that two tellers shall be previously appointed by the President of the Senate on the part of the Senate and two by the Speaker on the part of the House of*

*Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter "A"; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules by law provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate concurrent resolution is concurred in.

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# PROVIDING FOR CERTAIN APPOINTMENTS AND PROCEDURES RELATING TO IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I offer three privileged resolutions (H. Res. 12, H. Res. 13, and H. Res. 14), and I ask unanimous consent that they be considered en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resolutions will be considered en bloc.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may state his parliamentary inquiry.

## PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, as I understood it, these resolutions being privileged carry automatically within them debate time, and that time will be granted, is that correct?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. Brooks] will be recognized for 1 hour and he may yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Without objection, the resolutions will be considered en bloc.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolutions.

The Clerk read the resolutions, as follows:

H. RES. 12

*Resolved, That Jack Brooks, John Conyers, Jr., Don Edwards, John Bryant, Hamilton Fish, Jr., and George W. Gekas, Members of the House of Representatives, are appointed managers to conduct the impeachment trial against Alcee L. Hastings, judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida.*

H. RES. 13

*Resolved, That the managers on the part of the House of Representatives in the matter of the impeachment of Alcee L. Hastings, judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, are authorized to do the following in the preparation and conduct of the impeachment trial:*

(1) To employ legal, clerical, and other necessary assistance and to incur such expenses as may be necessary. Expenses under this paragraph shall be paid out of the funds available to the Committee on the Judiciary under clause 5(f) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives on vouchers approved by the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary.

(2) To send for persons and papers, and to file with the Secretary of the Senate, on the part of the House of Representatives, any subsequent pleadings which they consider necessary.

(3) To take such other actions as are necessary to the preparation or conduct of the trial.

H. RES. 14

*Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform the Senate that Jack Brooks, John Conyers, Jr., Don Edwards, John Bryant, Hamilton Fish, Jr., and George W. Gekas, have been appointed managers for the trial of the impeachment of Alcee L. Hastings, judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida.*

Mr. BROOKS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. Brooks] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, these three resolutions are necessary in order for the House to proceed with the impeachment trial of Judge Alcee L. Hastings. As the members are aware, the House voted to impeach Judge Hastings in August 1988. The Senate was not able to schedule a trial before the conclusion of the 100th Congress.

Under the precedents, the impeachment itself is not discontinued by the adjournment of the Congress. The House must, however, appoint managers for the conduct of the trial in the 101st Congress, advise the Senate of the appointment of those managers, and authorize those managers to expend funds, to employ staff, send for persons and papers, and to take such other actions as are necessary for the conduct of the trial.

These three resolutions accomplish those objectives. I would point out to my colleagues that these are the resolutions which are customarily adopted by the House, subsequent to an impeachment.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is absolutely correct in the chronology that he has outlined for these resolutions. What I wanted to point out for the record is that when the Committee on the Judiciary of the House began the impeachment proceedings in the 100th Congress, it did so with a kind of pressing timetable. First, it was important to expedite the proceedings for the sake of the impeachment proceedings themselves because of their importance. Second, naturally, it would be very important for the target of the impeachment, who is entitled to what would be considered on the House floor, if not in court, to a speedy trial, as it were.

Third, what concerned me until today—and it has been made a part of the Record now, but we did concern ourselves with it at that particular time—is this: What if we were not able to finish the impeachment proceedings during the 100th Congress? If we did not speed that process up to such a degree, we felt, to get it to the Senate for trial before we finished the 100th Congress, would we be in danger of losing the entire Congress and having to begin all over again in the 101st Congress?

The resolution today makes amply clear that the Senate of the United States, being a continuing body, really never goes out of existence, so if the impeachment proceedings were begun and ended on the part of the House during one term of Congress and the Senate becomes the repository of that impeachment proceeding for the purpose of trial, then it can postpone trial until a later time, not harming the constitutional requirement of how an impeachment ought to go.

So these three resolutions carry on where we left off in the 100th Congress, and I really appreciate the gentleman's bringing this up so quickly so we do not have to worry about it any more and so we can proceed with the proceedings when they return in the Senate.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolutions.

The resolutions were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONTINUATION OF PROVISIONS OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES RESOLUTION

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 15) and ask unan-

imous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

#### H. RES. 15

Resolved, That, effective January 3, 1989, the provisions of House Resolution 558, One Hundredth Congress, shall remain in effect for the duration of the One Hundred First Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do so for the purpose of yielding to the distinguished gentleman from California to tell us the purpose of his resolution.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this resolution is to reauthorize without change the Fair Employment Practices Resolution which was adopted by the House last October by a vote of 408 to 12.

The resolution applies basic civil rights protection to the employees of the House of Representatives and is the product of contributions by the authors of employee protection legislation introduced in the 100th Congress by Chairman HAWKINS, Representatives MARTIN of Illinois, BARTLETT, and SCHROEDER, and many others who worked together to bring this resolution into place.

The resolution provides for protection against discrimination. It also establishes an office of Fair Employment Practices along with the process to basically enforce those requirements.

I should point out for the Members that the Fair Employment Practices Office did open its doors on November 3, 1988, and is currently operating out of room 101 in House Annex No. 1. Bill Baranoski was appointed by Chairman ANNUNZIO and Mr. FRENZEL as the acting director last November, and it is my understanding that that office has notified all offices in the House of its operation and has handled a number of inquiries over the past 2 months.

The purpose of this resolution is to again reinforce the important steps the House took last October and to continue the effort we have begun in providing protection for civil rights to employees of the House.

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I concur in the statement of the distinguished gentleman from California and believe that this landmark resolution must be extended if we are to provide antidiscrimination protection for the employees of the House of Representatives.

I would add, in addition, however, that this does not mean that the committees will not be seeking a more permanent solution to the problem. What

we have is a temporary one, but it is important that this office be extended. I congratulate the gentleman from California and the people he mentioned who have been very instrumental in putting this together in the first instance.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution just agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

□ 1600

#### HOURLY OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at noon on Wednesday, January 4, 1989.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

#### AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE RECESSES ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1989

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order for the Speaker to declare recesses on Wednesday, January 4, 1989, subject to the call of the Chair, for the purpose of preparing for the joint session to count the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

#### EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF HON. BILL NICHOLS, REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 16) and ask for its immediate consideration.



The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

**H. RES. 16**

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable BILL NICHOLS, a Representative from the State of Alabama.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DICKINSON] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, let me say that I am not prepared to speak in eulogy of our departed colleague and my very dear friend at this time. I simply take this opportunity to inform the Members of the House that this particular Member, who died during the recess and who is such a dear friend to all of us, so well liked, so well respected; I know that there are a great number of people who would like to participate in a special order in memorial to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. NICHOLS], and so I would like to take this opportunity to say that as soon as we get back in session after January 20 that it is my intent as dean of the delegation to ask for such special order and that all of the Members of the House will be notified of that special order in ample time for them to prepare for it. I know that this will evoke a very large response.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**APPOINTMENT OF HON. RICHARD ENSLEN TO ADMINISTER OATH OF OFFICE TO HON. HOWARD WOLPE**

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the authority of House Resolution 8, 101st Congress, the Chair appoints Hon. Richard Enslen, Federal district court judge, to administer the oath of office to Hon. HOWARD WOLPE.

**APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING COMMISSION**

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of 40 U.S.C., 175 and 176, the Chair appoints the gentleman from Washington [Mr. FOLEY] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] as members of the House Office Building Commission to serve with himself.

**APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES**

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 2, 101st Congress, the Chair appoints to the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies the following members on the part of the House:

The gentleman from Illinois, Mr. MICHEL,

The gentleman from Texas, Mr. WRIGHT, and

The gentleman from Washington, Mr. FOLEY.

**ANNUAL REPORT ON TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM, 1988—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. KILDEE) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, Tuesday, January 3, 1989.)

**ANNUAL REPORT ON FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, Tuesday, January 3, 1989.)

**REPORT ON THE STATE OF SMALL BUSINESS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Small Business:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, Tuesday, January 3, 1989.)

**ANNUAL REPORT ON HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION, 1987—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and the Committee on Public Works and Transportation:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, January 3, 1989.)

**WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION ACT OF 1989—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, Tuesday, January 3, 1989.)

**BIENNIAL NATIONAL URBAN POLICY REPORT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, Tuesday, January 3, 1989.)

**REPORT ON EFFECT OF PETROLEUM IMPORTS ON NATIONAL SECURITY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, Tuesday, January 3, 1989.)

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following com-

munication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
January 3, 1989.

Hon. JIM WRIGHT,  
The Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Under Clause 4 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I herewith designate Mr. W. Raymond Colley, Deputy Clerk, to sign any and all papers and do all other acts for me under the name of the Clerk of the House which he would be authorized to do by virtue of this designation, except such as are provided by statute, in cases of my temporary absence or disability.

If Mr. Colley should not be able to act in my behalf for any reason, then Ms. Dolores C. Snow, Assistant to the Clerk, or Mr. Dallas L. Dendy, Jr., Assistant to the Clerk, should similarly perform such duties under the same conditions as are authorized by this designation.

These designations shall remain in effect for the 101st Congress or until modified by me.

With great respect, I am,  
Sincerely yours,

DONALD K. ANDERSON,  
Clerk, House of Representatives.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL, REPUBLICAN LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Hon. ROBERT H. MICHEL, Republican leader:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, January 3, 1989.

Hon. JIM WRIGHT,  
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby select the following Member of the House of Representatives for appointment to the National Commission on Child and Youth Deaths as directed in Public Law 100-294:

Rep. Robert Lagomarsino of California.  
Sincerely yours,

ROBERT H. MICHEL,  
Republican Leader.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL, REPUBLICAN LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Hon. ROBERT H. MICHEL, Republican leader:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, January 3, 1989.

Hon. JIM WRIGHT,  
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby appoint the following individual for a 4-year term to the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development as directed in Public Law 100-458:

Sen. Trent Lott of Mississippi.  
Sincerely yours,

ROBERT H. MICHEL,  
Republican Leader.

□ 1610

#### REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF U.S. GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS AFFILIATED AGENCIES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1987—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, January 3, 1989.)

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FISCAL YEAR 1984—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce. The Committee on Public Works and Transportation, and The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, January 3, 1989.)

#### ANNUAL REPORT ON ALASKA'S MINERAL RESOURCES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, January 3, 1989.)

#### STATUS OF INQUIRY INTO DISTURBING PATTERN OF DEATH AMONG NAVAL SERVICEMEN WHILE IN TRAINING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ROTH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to report to my colleagues on the status of the inquiry into a disturbing pattern of deaths among Navy servicemen while undergoing training. This inquiry began last spring as the result of irregularities that came to my attention surrounding the tragic death of Airman Lee Mirecki, of Appleton, WI. In looking into the matter, I discovered that 16 other Navy men had died since January 1986 while undergoing training. In six of these cases, involv-

ing young men at the peak of physical fitness, death was attributed to heart problems.

Having obtained this information, last June I asked for a two-pronged investigation. On June 8, I asked the Comptroller General, to determine what really happened to Lee Mirecki and the other 16 men, and how this pattern of one death every 8 weeks could have occurred. The entire Wisconsin congressional delegation joined me in that request.

On June 21, this House agreed to my amendment to the fiscal year 1989 Defense appropriations bill, requiring a report from the Secretary of Defense on the causes and circumstances of all Navy training deaths since 1985, and the measures he and the Navy Secretary are taking to prevent further deaths. Subsequently, with the help of Senator Proxmire, the other body agreed to my amendment and it was included in the final version of the DOD Appropriations Act.

These two initiatives were carefully undertaken to provide the Congress with a thorough examination of safety in Navy training. My goal is to have two separate reports—first by the Department responsible for overseeing the Navy and the second by our independent investigative agency—to give us two views of this serious situation. With these reports, we should obtain an agenda for improving safety and preventing needless deaths.

Since the 100th Congress adjourned into October, there have been several important developments which my colleagues should note. First, the GAO has responded with a substantial investigation. On December 7, the GAO team conducted a briefing for me and the Wisconsin delegation. They reported finding serious safety problems in Navy training and systemic inadequacies in the Navy's management of safety in its training courses. Specifically, the GAO found:

Inadequate assessment of candidates for the Navy's rescue swimmer school,

Inadequate selection and training of instructors for high-risk courses, and

Inadequate safety precautions and emergency medical procedures.

Significantly, in four of the other deaths aside from Lee Mirecki's, lack of emergency medical responses and failure to follow safety procedures were factors.

Perhaps most shocking was GAO's finding that in all four of the Navy investigations of Lee Mirecki's death, there had been a complete failure to look into the reports of a coverup of the truth. Statements about a coverup began circulating immediately after Lee Mirecki's death—statements that reached his family, reached me and the news media. Yet the Navy failed to look into those statements. The final GAO report, due in mid-February, will



have further details on this incredible dereliction.

Having received GAO's very disturbing findings, I immediately provided this information to Navy officials, and requested a meeting with Defense Secretary Carlucci to discuss his report, which was due on December 31.

For nearly 3 weeks, I heard nothing from Secretary Carlucci's office, despite both telephone and written requests for a meeting. Finally, last Thursday, I was informed that an Assistant Secretary, Mr. Grant Green, would be available to see me. I agreed and met with him last Friday.

With the statutorily required report due the next day, I asked to review its contents. What I was given was a nine-page recitation of the 17 deaths, the barest details of the causes of death, and a sketchy description of supposed improvements in safety procedures.

Frankly, I found the report indecipherable and inadequate. Our congressional mandate was clear: To report on the causes and circumstances of these deaths and report on what was done to prevent further deaths.

My first impression of the DOD report was confirmed when, in the course of the meeting, I learned that the Navy had come to many of the same conclusions as had the GAO team, and that a broad review of safety was underway. Yet nowhere in the DOD report was there a mention of these findings. Assistant Secretary Green and his staff had no explanation for this serious omission.

Mr. Green agreed that the report did not meet the requirements and suggested that the document be submitted as an "interim report." Although the statute does not contemplate an incomplete report, I agreed to accept it, on the condition that the Defense Department finish the job.

That is where the inquiry stands today. On the one hand we have findings by the GAO team that Navy training is still not as safe as it should be, and that Navy investigative procedures are faulty. On the other, we have an unfortunate record of consistently inadequate response by the Navy, and a failure thus far by the Defense Department to look closely at what has occurred in its subordinate agency.

What makes this matter so serious is that the Lee Mirecki tragedy could occur again. Young men and women who commit themselves to defending our country should be trained well and adequately, but that training should not put their lives at needless risk.

Moreover, the American people, and especially the families of those who give their lives in military service, must have confidence that they are told the truth about those tragedies. As one Member of Congress, I will not rest until the military brass fulfill

their duty and restore that trust, which their failures have damaged.

□ 1620

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, January 3, 1989.)

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE). The Chair wishes to make a statement on behalf of and at the request of the Speaker.

While the Chair ordinarily takes this occasion on opening day of a Congress to announce his policies with respect to particular aspects of the legislative process, including the introduction and referral of bills, recognition for unanimous consent requests of various sorts, and privileges of the floor, the Chair will at this time at the beginning of the 101st Congress in the year of the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, preface those announcements with a general statement concerning decorum in the House of Representatives.

It is essential that the dignity of the proceedings of the House be preserved, not only to assure that the House conducts its business in an orderly fashion but to permit Members to properly comprehend and participate in the business of the House. To this end, and in order to permit the Chair to understand and to correctly put the question on the numerous requests that are made by Members, the Chair requests that Members and others who have the privileges of the floor desist from audible conversation in the Chamber while the business of the House is being conducted. The Chair would encourage all Members to review rule XIV to gain a better understanding of the proper rules of decorum expected of them, and especially:

First, to avoid "personalities" in debate with respect to references to other Members, the Senate, and the President; second, to address the Chair while standing and only when and not beyond the time recognized, and not to address the television or other imagined audience; third, to refrain from passing between the Chair and the Member speaking, or directly in front of a Member speaking from the well; to refrain from smoking in the Chamber; and generally to display the same

degree of respect to the Chair and other Members that every Member is due.

The Chair will insert in the RECORD an announcement from the Speaker concerning: First, privileges of the floor; second, introduction of bills and resolutions; third, requests for committees to sit during the 5-minute rule; fourth, unanimous consent requests for the consideration of bills and resolutions; and fifth, recognition for 1-minute speeches and special orders. This announcement where appropriate will indicate verbatim the origin of the stated policy and the date thereof, and will show that the Speaker intends to continue the policy reflected in that statement in the 101st Congress.

#### PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

The Speaker's announced instructions to the Doorkeeper and Sergeant at Arms in the 98th Congress on January 25, 1983, and in the 99th Congress on January 21, 1986, regarding strict enforcement of rule XXXII, specifying those persons having the privileges of the floor during sessions of the House, will be applied during the 101st Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, JANUARY 25, 1983

The SPEAKER. Rule XXXII strictly limits those persons to whom the privileges of the floor during sessions of the House are extended, and that rule prohibits the Chair from entertaining requests for suspension or waiver of that rule. As reiterated as recently as August 22, 1974, by Speaker Albert under the principle stated in Deschler's Procedure, chapter 4, section 3.4, the rule strictly limits the number of committee staff permitted on the floor at one time during the consideration of measures reported from their committees. This permission does not extend to Members' personal staff except when a Member has an amendment actually pending during the 5-minute rule. To this end, the Chair requests all Members and committee staff to cooperate to assure that not more than the proper number of staff are on the floor, and then only during the actual consideration of measures reported from their committees.

The Chair will again extend this admonition to all properly admitted majority and minority staff by insisting that their presence on the floor, including the areas behind the rail, be restricted to those periods during which their supervisors have specifically requested their presence. The Chair stated this policy in the 97th Congress, and an increasing number of Members have insisted on strict enforcement of the rule. The Chair has consulted with and has the concurrence of the minority leader with respect to this policy and has directed the Doorkeeper and the Sergeant at Arms to assure proper enforcement of the rule.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, JANUARY 21, 1986

The SPEAKER. Rule XXXII strictly limits those persons to whom the privileges of the floor during sessions of the house are extended, and that rule prohibits the Chair from entertaining request for suspension or waiver of that rule. As reiterated by the

Chair on January 25, 1983, and January 3, 1985, and as stated in chapter 4, section 3.4 of Deschler-Brown's Procedure in the house of Representatives, the rule strictly limits the number of committee staff on the floor at one time during the consideration of measures reported from their committees. This permission does not extend to Members' personal staff except when a Member's amendment is actually pending during the 5-minute rule. It also does not extend to personal staff of members who are sponsors of pending bills or who are engaging in special orders. The Chair requests the cooperation of all Members and committee staff to assure that only the proper number of staff are on the floor, and then only during the consideration of measures reported from their committees.

The Chair is making this statement and reiterating this policy because of concerns expressed by many Members about the number of committee staff on the floor during the last weeks of the first session.

The Chair requests each chairman, and each ranking minority member, to submit to the Doorkeeper a list of staff who are to be allowed on the floor during the consideration of a measure reported by their committee. Each staff person should exchange his or her ID for a "committee staff" badge which is to be worn while on the floor. The Chair has consulted with the minority leader and will continue to consult with him. The Chair has furthermore directed the Doorkeeper and the Sergeant at Arms to assure proper enforcement of rule XXXII.

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

The Chair would also announce that the Speaker's statement in the 98th Congress on January 3, 1983, regarding signing of bills and resolutions, his determination of committee jurisdiction on a joint or sequential basis, and regarding the Speaker's discretionary authority to refer nongermane Senate amendments to House bills to the committees of appropriate jurisdiction, will continue to apply in the 101st Congress.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, JANUARY 3, 1983

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to make a statement concerning the introduction and reference of bills and resolutions.

As Members are aware, they have the privilege today of introducing bills. Heretofore on the opening day of a new Congress, several hundred bills have been introduced. The Chair will do his best to refer as many bills as possible, but he will ask the indulgence of Members if he is unable to refer all the bills that may be introduced. Those bills which are not referred and do not appear in the Record as of today will be included in the next day's Record and printed with a date as of today.

The Chair has advised all officers and employees of the House that are involved in the processing of bills that every bill, resolution, memorial, petition or other material that is placed in the hopper must bear the signature of a Member. Where a bill or resolution is jointly sponsored, the signature must be that of the Member first named thereon. The bill clerk is instructed to return to the Member any bill which appears in the hopper without an original signature. This procedure was inaugurated in the 92nd Congress. It has worked well, and the Chair thinks that it is essential to con-

tinue this practice to insure the integrity of the process by which legislation is introduced in the House.

The Chair also desires to announce that pursuant to the authority granted him in rule X, clause 5, he will continue the practice of making referral of bills and resolutions as indicated in the annotations under that clause contained in the House Rules and Manual.

#### REQUESTS FOR COMMITTEES TO SIT DURING THE 5-MINUTE RULE

The Speaker's guidelines announced during the 98th Congress on March 3, 1983, regarding unanimous consent requests for committees to sit during the 5-minute rule will continue to apply during the 101st Congress.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, MARCH 3, 1983

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces that he will recognize Members to make requests for committees to sit during the 5-minute rule only at certain times during the legislative day. While the precedents indicate that such requests when pending are not votes requiring the presence of a quorum, the Chair wishes to avoid the need for a call of the House pending such requests but at the same time to assure predictability as to when he will accord recognition. Therefore, the Speaker intends to set up the following guidelines:

First, as has been established by precedent, permission to sit shall require unanimous consent if the permission pertains to a day for which the program has not been announced. Thus, prior to the announcement of the legislative program for the following week, only one objection would be required to prevent a committee from sitting. Following the announcement by the majority leader, or his designee, of the program for the next week, the Chair would entertain requests for committees to sit during the following week and 10 objections would then be required. The Chair wants it to be clearly understood that the first available opportunity in the House following the announcement of the program is an appropriate time for considering requests pertaining to the following week if the announcement comes before the completion of all legislative business.

Second, the Chair will not entertain requests on days when all votes on legislative matters have been postponed to a later date; however, the Chair will accept requests for committee hearings to be held later in the week if the request has the concurrence of the ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee.

Third, on days when legislative business is to be conducted, and when rollcall votes are in order on legislation, the Chair will recognize during the 1-minute period only when he is assured that the ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee involved supports the request for the hearings or meeting.

Requests that have been objected to by 10 or more Members pursuant to clause 2(i) of rule XI may not be renewed on the same day unless the Chair is assured that the objections have been withdrawn.

The Chair will in no instance entertain requests after the legislative business of the day has been concluded; that is, after leaves of absence have been laid down or unanimous consent requests from the majority and minority tables have been entertained at the end of the day.

#### UNANIMOUS-CONSENT REQUESTS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

The Speaker's statement in the 98th Congress on January 25, 1984, with respect to recognition for unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of unreported bills and resolutions and for the consideration of House bills with Senate amendments will apply during the 101st Congress.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, JANUARY 6, 1987

The SPEAKER. As indicated on page 488 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair has established a policy of conferring recognition upon Members to permit consideration of bills and resolutions by unanimous consent only when assured that the majority and minority floor leadership and committee and subcommittee chairmen and ranking minority members have no objection. Consistent with that policy, and with the Chair's inherent power of recognition under clause 2, rule XIV, the Chair, and any occupant of the Chair appointed as Speaker pro tempore pursuant to clause 7, rule I, will decline recognition for unanimous consent requests for consideration of bills and resolutions without assurances that the request has been cleared by that leadership. This denial of recognition by the Chair will not reflect necessarily any personal opposition on the part of the Chair to orderly consideration of the matter in question, but will reflect the determination upon the part of the chair that orderly procedures will be followed; that is, procedures involving consultation and agreement between floor and committee leadership on both sides of the aisle.

With respect to unanimous consent requests to dispose of Senate amendments to House bills on the Speaker's table, the Chair will entertain such a request only if made by the chairman of the committee with jurisdiction, or by another committee member authorized to make the request. (Apr. 26, 1984, p. ; Deschler's Precedents ch. 21, sec. 1.23).

#### RECOGNITION FOR 1-MINUTE SPEECHES AND SPECIAL ORDERS

The Speaker's statement in the 98th Congress on January 25, 1984 with respect to the Speaker's policy for recognition for 1-minute speeches and special orders, alternating between both sides of the aisle, announced on August 8, 1984, and implemented on September 5, 1984, will apply during the 101st Congress.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, AUGUST 18, 1984

The SPEAKER. After consultation with and concurrence by the minority leader, the Chair announces that he will institute a new policy of recognition for "1-minute" speeches and for special order requests. The Chair will alternate recognition for 1-minute speeches between majority and minority Members, in the order in which they seek recognition in the well under present practice from the Chair's right to the Chair's left, with possible exceptions for Members of the leadership and Members having business requests. The Chair, of course, reserves the right to limit 1-minute speeches to a certain period of time or to a special place in the program on any given day, with notice to the leadership.



With respect to recognition for "special order speeches" at the end of legislative business of the day, the Chair will recognize first those Members who wish to address the House for 5 minutes or less, alternating between majority and minority members, otherwise in the order in which those permissions were granted in the House. Thereafter, the Chair will recognize those Members who wish to address the House for longer than 5 minutes up to 1 hour, alternating between majority and minority members in the order in which those permissions were granted by the House.

Thus, all Members can continue to obtain permissions to address the House in the same ways as are presently utilized, either by requests made by the acting majority and minority leaders at the end of the day through their respective Cloakrooms or by individual requests agreed to on the floor for that day or for a future day. For the request to be entertained, it should state "permission to address the House at the conclusion of legislative business, consistent with the Speaker's announced policy of recognition." Thus, Members should be on notice that a special order for more than 5 minutes, although agreed to at a prior time, may be preceded by a series of special orders of 5 minutes or less, or by a longer special order of a Member of the other party.

Further refinements of this policy based upon experience may be announced by the Chair in the future after consultation with the minority leader.

#### CAMPAIGN FINANCING REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, this new Congress will have many important tasks to undertake, much work to do, and a long and difficult road to travel. In the coming months, we will all need to work together; majority and minority, liberal and conservative, urban and rural, north and south, east and west. We cannot delay in our work, nor can we put off doing that which must be done.

One of the most important issues before us is the question of political campaign financing. I am keenly aware of the differences of opinion that exist in this body, in the Congress, and indeed, in the Nation, as to what must be done. But there is no doubt that the way we raise money and spend money for political campaigns is in question more today than ever before. There is no question that something must be done. My leaders in this House, and the leaders of the other party agree with me. Campaign financing reform is at the top of our agenda.

I am also very much aware that every Member is an expert in this matter. We all have to raise money; we all have to spend money; and we all know instinctively what the laws ought to be. For every proposal, there will be 434 counterproposals. For every measure proposed as reform there will be the criticism that it either goes too far, or doesn't go far enough. Every proposal will be greeted with partisan acclaim or scorn. There will be advocates to preserve every existing loophole.

But, in the end, I am confident that the 101st Congress will enact some meaningful legislation—not because it helps incumbents

or challengers; not because it preserves the status quo or makes revolutionary changes—but because it is needed and because the people demand it.

In the course of recent elections, a number of abuses have been reported by citizen groups and the media. They deal with unfair, or loaded financial regulation which assures the return of incumbents; with excessive influence purchased by political action committees; with large amounts of unreported money disappearing into State and local organizations; and with inflated campaign expenditures which all but price new candidates out of the campaigns. These are serious matters, and they demand our most serious consideration.

As chairman of the Committee on House Administration, I will have the responsibility to see to it that the House has an opportunity to consider these matters, and to improve the campaign financing system. Our Subcommittee on Elections, ably led by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SWIFT] is already at work. I am setting these issues as the first priority for our full committee.

We are today introducing several bills to begin the process.

We have developed several bills rather than one omnibus bill because I know that some areas will be the subject of vigorous debate. Sometimes, in such complex matters, it is better to reduce them to a series of simple bills each dealing with part of the problem. That way, we can work out legislation that can be enacted, rather than legislation that is for show only.

I do not pretend that I have all the final answers; I do not hold myself out as the country's greatest expert on campaign finance. But I do know that this Congress is ready to legislate, and I am ready to begin.

The bills we introduce today cover several areas of campaigning and campaign financing which, taken together, represent real reform and improvement. The bills deal with some of the issues which have been raised during the past several campaigns.

My first bill, which Mr. SWIFT is cosponsoring, deals with soft money. That is a term that has been prominent in the press lately. It has different meanings to various groups. It describes political money that does not appear to fall under existing law, because it is not directly associated with Federal elections. It has a great indirect influence, however, and the public is entitled to know where it comes from, where it goes, and how it is used. Chairman SWIFT and I believe that the bill I am introducing today will go a long way toward achieving a better understanding of soft money, and bring it under appropriate regulation.

My second bill, also cosponsored by Mr. SWIFT, deals with the questionable practice of bundling, which permits the assembly of large numbers of contributions into a bundle, so as to exert maximum influence on the recipient. This is wrong, and we ought to stop it.

A third bill, by Mr. SWIFT, which I am pleased to cosponsor, would revise the way in which we regulate the operation and financing of campaigns. It would improve the regulation of multicandidate political committees, or PAC's. It would provide reduced costs for radio and television time and for campaign mailings.

A fourth bill, which has passed the House before, would set a uniform time for closing the polls across the country, so that early announcements would not discourage voters from turning out in the Western time zones.

Mr. SWIFT and I are also introducing a voter registration bill which would simplify the process of registering to vote in Federal elections.

I hope that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will join me in sponsoring these bills. I know that the process of subcommittee consideration and markup, and full committee markup will in all probability improve and strengthen them. It is my intention to seek the earliest possible subcommittee consideration of these and other bills in our jurisdiction and to report them promptly to the floor.

Additional legislation will be proposed by others. I would expect, for example, legislation to reestablish a tax credit for political contributions, along with bills to deal with other perceived flaws in the present system.

This Congress has a mandate for reforming campaign financing. I urge all my colleagues to study these bills carefully, and to support them. I can assure you that the Committee on House Administration takes its responsibility seriously, that it will listen carefully to the suggestions of all Members, and that it will act both responsibly and promptly.

#### FIRST TIME HOMEBUYERS' ACT OF 1989

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KLECZKA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation designed to help young persons make that all-important first home purchase.

Homeownership, as many of my colleagues are aware, is on the decline. A recent Congressional Research Service report noted that while the homeownership rate rose from 44 percent in the 1940 census to 65.6 percent in 1980, that rate had declined to 63.7 percent in the first half of 1988.

For first-time homebuyers, the need is especially acute. National Association of Realtors president Nestor R. Weigand, Jr., noted in the November 15, 1988, Washington Post that "housing affordability for first time buyers, compared to those for the overall home-buying public, has deteriorated to the worst point in 13 years, and we don't think the situation will remedy itself."

In the Midwest, the decline in homeownership among younger persons is especially pronounced. At this point, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD a table compiled by the Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University which indicates that decline:

The material follows:

#### HOMEOWNERSHIP RATE BY REGION AND AGE: 1973 to 1987

[In percent]

Region and age	1973	1976	1980	1983	1987
Midwest	69.1	69.5	70.3	70.0	67.1
< 25	25.3	24.4	24.6	21.8	16.2

# HOMEOWNERSHIP RATE BY REGION AND AGE: 1973 to 1987—Continued

[In percent]

Region and age	1973	1976	1980	1983	1987
25 to 29	47.9	48.6	50.5	43.5	40.2
30 to 34	66.5	68.6	68.1	63.0	58.6
35 to 39	76.0	77.5	78.0	74.0	69.7
40 to 44	79.2	81.3	80.7	81.6	73.3
45 to 49	80.9	81.1	83.7	82.6	80.7
50 to 54	79.6	82.4	83.1	85.0	84.2
55 to 64	76.6	77.6	79.1	81.6	79.4
65 to 74	71.8	70.0	69.0	74.7	70.1
75 plus					

One of the biggest roadblocks to first-time home purchase, especially for younger families, is the downpayment. Many potential purchasers can afford the monthly mortgage payment. Assembling the hefty downpayment required for even a moderately priced home keeps them out of the homebuying market.

The First Time Homebuyers' Act of 1989, which I introduce today, is designed to give a hand to those saving toward the purchase of a first home. Specifically, it allows withdrawal of funds from an IRA—\$5,000 per individual; \$10,000 per couple—without initial tax penalty if those funds are applied toward the downpayment of a moderately priced first home.

First-time homebuyers need a hand. The Federal Government, however, simply cannot afford a handout. No housing legislation will become law in the 101st Congress if it results in substantial revenue loss to the Treasury—nor should it. Accordingly, the First Time Homebuyers' Act of 1989 includes a tax recapture mechanism triggered by the purchase of a second home. By requiring repayment of the tax subsidy—typically upon purchase of another home several years after the purchase of the first home—this legislation is designed to help put people into their first homes without draining the Treasury.

Legislation of this type was recommended in the March 1988 Report of the National Housing Task Force. That panel made some very cogent observations about the inability of first-time homeowners to use IRA's to make an investment in their home. The panel's report, "A Decent Place to Live," said:

The law permits a broad range of investment vehicles for IRA's—but not one's own home. This is neither sensible nor fair. To most Americans, a house is their most significant, costly and valuable investment. If a family can invest its IRA in gold or soybean futures, why not in its home?"

The report, which will be discussed widely this year as Congress lays the groundwork for a housing policy of the 1990's, asks a good question. Why should not Americans be allowed to use IRA's to invest in their own homes? In my view, such investment is far more socially productive than using an IRA to speculate on the soybean market.

The National Housing Task Force report also makes an important observation on the revenue aspects of IRA downpayment legislation. The report points out:

While certain families might be encouraged by this program to establish IRA's for the purpose of buying a home, this authority should not cause significant loss of revenues to the Federal Government. It would not change the amount of money that may be deposited in benefit plans, nor the income limits or other conditions on tax-deferred deposits—limitations that have reduced the cost of new IRA's. Normal IRA taxation rules would apply to amounts withdrawn prematurely and to amounts received that are not reinvested in a home. Because taxes are already deferred on the appreciation of a home, there would be no incentive to invest IRA funds beyond the minimum level needed to qualify for a home; above that amount, the buyer would, in effect, be losing the benefit of tax-deferred appreciation and earnings that would otherwise be realized in a retirement account. Thus, overall revenue loss to the Federal Government might indeed be less than if buyers had separate tax-deferred investments in their homes and their retirement accounts.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this legislation. At this point, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD a section-by-section description of the First Time Homebuyers' Act of 1989.

## THE COAL PIPELINE ACT OF 1989

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Coal Pipeline Act of 1989 which will allow the construction of interstate coal pipelines. Such pipelines will carry pulverized coal mixed with water or other liquids to a powerplant. This bill would allow interstate coal pipelines, which have obtained State authority for water use and are determined to be in the national interest, to exercise the Federal right of eminent domain.

The Coal Pipeline Act will offer shippers an alternative, less expensive means of transportation thus enhancing competitiveness of American coal. The Coal Pipeline Act will lower rates for consumers and reduce reliance on foreign fuel and the Coal Pipeline Act will provide jobs in the construction, manufacturing, and operation of the pipelines. Without Federal eminent domain authority coal pipelines will not be built. Eminent domain has historically been available to other interstate energy and transportation systems—including railroads—and I believe that it is necessary and appropriate to extend such authority to coal pipelines.

The Federal right of eminent domain is necessary because over the years the railroads have blocked the construction of coal pipelines by forcing the costly litigation of easements over railroad rights-of-way. In August 1984 the railroads successfully blocked the Energy Transportation System, Inc. [ETSI] pipeline project by forcing court determination of 67 separate rights-of-way over a 6-year period. ETSI invested more than \$130 million and spent more than 10 years trying to obtain the necessary rights-of-way. ETSI prevailed on the merits each time but was forced to abandon the project because of the expense and delays caused by litigation. I think such actions are unconscionable.

Coal pipelines would mean cheaper and more competitive American coal in the United States and in the world marketplace. Without coal pipelines railroads can charge unreasonably high rates, increasing the delivered price of coal. Currently the railroads have no competition in the transport of coal and since de-

regulation can charge unreasonably high rates. The Coal Pipeline Act would enable pipelines, that conform to State water law, meet the environmental criteria and are in the national interest to gain the rights-of-way necessary for construction. The bill would only allow construction of coal pipelines that first obtain water rights under appropriate State law and that the Secretary of the Interior determines to be in the national interest.

Mr. Speaker, the Coal Pipeline Act of 1989 will save taxpayers millions of dollars. This legislation has the potential of creating over 300,000 new jobs in construction, manufacturing, and service-related industries, and will enable the steel industry to compete for the production of the millions of tons of steel pipe necessary to build coal pipelines in the United States. Most importantly the Coal Pipeline Act of 1989 will enable the free market to operate, increasing the competitiveness of the American coal in the United States and world marketplace. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

## CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS OF THE 101ST CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to address the problem of toxic chemicals in the air. I view this bill as a first step toward enactment in this Congress of a comprehensive clean air bill that is fair, reasonable, and effective without encumbering economic expansion in this Nation or hindering competition for our industrial and commercial sectors.

The bill is identical, with one minor technical exception, to the air toxics bill (H.R. 5556) that I introduced late in the 100th Congress by request. That bill was drafted by the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] and provided to me as a courtesy. While it did not have any official administration status, it was a helpful and good effort and most importantly, a recognition by the EPA that a legislative "fix" for section 112 of the Clean Air Act is needed. I have urged a "legislative fix" for several years.

I have not used the words "by request" this time because I do not think it is necessary. The questions and concerns I raised when I introduced H.R. 5556 remain valid today. They include a concern about the long list of substances, the idea of such a list, the priorities, the deadlines, and the extent of controls. There has not been enough time, particularly with the holidays, to receive and consider responses to these concerns and questions or to hear other comments and to make any changes to meet my concerns. However, no one should delay greatly because, as you know Mr. Speaker, I am considering introduction of a more comprehensive bill that surely will include toxics as one of the important parts.

It is also important to point out that Congress has not amended the Clean Air Act since 1977. During that time, the law—which is permanent and does not need reauthoriza-



tion—has been very effective in improving our Nation's air quality. Since then, there also have been a number of proposals in several Congresses to amend the law in the House. Most centered around the acid rain issue which has been quite controversial.

During the 100th Congress, the debate shifted. The 1987 deadline for ozone and carbon monoxide nonattainment areas expired and legislative proposals to expand the law greatly in regard to those areas were introduced for the first time in the House, along with differing acid rain proposals. Until H.R. 5556, the issue of toxics was not before us despite its clear importance. Late last year, EPA pointed out that changes in the law were also needed to deal with the new PM-10—fine particulate—standard. In short, the scope of the Clean Air Act agenda never fully crystallized in the House during the 100th Congress.

I think we are better informed today and have an opportunity to carefully and deliberately fashion a proper legislative package. That is my objective which I know you share Mr. Speaker. I want to work with you in achieving it before the end of the 101st Congress. I know that many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle on the Energy and Commerce Committee also share that goal. I look forward to working closely with them, the new administration, industry, labor, the cities, and others to develop a comprehensive bill.

#### CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR COMMEMORATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mrs. BOGGS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, with the convening of the 101st Congress we begin the commemoration of the bicentennial of the House of Representatives which, on March 4, 1989, will complete 200 years of service to the Nation under the U.S. Constitution. It will also mark the beginning of our third century. So, we will be looking back into history for lessons and inspiration as we help prepare for the future and the 21st century. As the jurist Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., said, "When I want to understand what is happening today or try to decide what will happen tomorrow, I look back." Our Founding Fathers knew well the power of history and used its lessons well when they drafted the Constitution. It was up to the Congress to fulfill the work of the Founders by turning that great document into a working government.

The Commission on the Bicentenary of the House of Representatives has been given the pleasant assignment of planning the celebration of our 200th anniversary with appropriate exhibits, publications, conferences, and ceremonies. The Office for the Bicentennial of the House has prepared a year-long program in cooperation with the Senate Bicentennial Commission, the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Archives, the Department of the Army, and others who have lent their efforts to the congressional bicentennial.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert into the RECORD the Calendar of Bicentennial Events for 1989. I urge all my colleagues to join in this celebration of 200 years of representative government in the United States.

#### JANUARY 3

Publication: "Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-1989: Bicentennial Edition." A joint project of the House Bicentennial Office, the Senate Historical Office, and the Joint Committee on Printing.

#### JANUARY 23

Exhibit: "The Splendid Hall." Statuary Hall, U.S. Capitol. Featuring the history of the House when Statuary Hall served as its chamber from 1807 to 1857. A joint project of the House Bicentennial Office and the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

Publication: "A Guide to Research Collections of Former Members of the U.S. House of Representatives." A project of the House Bicentennial Office.

#### FEBRUARY

Publication: "Black Americans in Congress," to be issued during Black History Month. A project of the House Bicentennial Office.

#### FEBRUARY 9-10

Conference: "Understanding Congress: A Bicentennial Research Conference." Sponsored by the U.S. Congress, the Library of Congress, the Lyndon Johnson Library, and the Everett Dirksen Congressional Center.

Publications: "Guide to Records of the United States Senate at the National Archives, 1789-1989" and "Guide to Records of the United States House of Representatives at the National Archives, 1789-1989." A project of the National Archives.

Publication: "Respectfully Quoted: A Dictionary of Quotations Requested from the Congressional Research Service." Library of Congress.

Exhibit: "The Tides of Party Politics: Two Centuries of Congressional Elections, 1789-1989." Library of Congress.

#### FEBRUARY 20

Exhibit: "Congress in Stamps." Cannon House Office Building and other locations. sponsored by the House and Senate bicentennial commissions, and the U.S. Postal Service.

#### MARCH 2

Exhibit: "The First Federal Congress: 1789-1791." The National Portrait Gallery. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and the U.S. Congress.

Joint Meeting of Congress: House Chamber. To commemorate the 200th anniversary (March 4) of Congress's first meeting.

#### MARCH 3

Exhibit: "American Voices: 200 Years of Speaking Out." National Archives. A celebration of two centuries of American representative government as seen through petitions from American citizens to their government.

#### MARCH 8-9

Symposium: "Knowledge, Power and the Congress." Library of Congress.

#### MARCH 20

Film: "The Congress." Nationwide premiere on PBS Television of Ken Burns' 90-minute documentary film on Congress. Nine o'clock p.m., Eastern Time. Underwritten by Ameritech and produced by WETA-TV.

#### APRIL 4

Ceremony: House chamber. Special session to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the first quorum of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Postage Stamp: First Day of Issue Ceremony for a commemorative postage stamp in honor of the House of Representatives.

#### APRIL 30

Ceremony: Federal Hall, New York City. Congressional participation in ceremonies commemorating the 200th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington.

#### MAY 30

Exhibit: "This Pious Spirit of Liberty." National Archives. Documents related to the Bill of Rights.

#### JUNE 13

Publication: "Women in Congress, 1917-1989." A project of the House Bicentennial Office.

#### SEPTEMBER 21-22

Conference: "The Judiciary Act of 1789." Co-sponsored by the Judicial Conference of the United States, Georgetown University, and the Supreme Court Historical Society.

#### SEPTEMBER 28

Exhibit: "'To make all Laws. . . ' The Congress of the United States, 1789-1989." Library of Congress.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOAGLAND] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOAGLAND. Mr. Speaker, if I had been present, I would have voted "yes" on ordering the previous question on House Resolution 5, adopting the rules of the House. The bell system had not been connected in my office. I was not informed of the vote.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KILDEE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HERGER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, earlier today on rollcall vote No. 4, House Resolution 5, a motion to commit with instructions, I inadvertently voted "nay." My intention was to vote "yea," and I regret that time expired on the vote before I discovered the error.

I trust this explanation of my position on a procedural vote will clear up any possible confusion.

#### CENTRAL AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, I went through a great deal of thought in the past several weeks as to what I was going to offer as my maiden speech in this historic 101st Congress.

Today, we begin the third century of the U.S. Congress. This Congress will lead us into the last decade, not only

of this century but of this millennium, and there are a wide range of issues which I had wanted to discuss.

Mr. Speaker, of course, as a member of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, we are dealing with one of the most critical problems—the savings and loan crisis. We, of course, have the budget deficit which is an overwhelming one, and then we look at the problem that expanded within the past 2 weeks, that of international terrorism and the horrible plight of those who were on the Pan American Flight 103. I had actually decided that I was going to talk specifically about an area where I have had the privilege to work and focus a great deal of attention in the past several years, and that is the plight of the people of Afghanistan. Since December 27, 1979, they have been suffering from genocide at the hands of the Soviets, and that continues today even though we are attempting to bring about a total withdrawal of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to talk about those, as I have made a decision to do a couple of things, and it stems in part from the spectacular opening speech which the Speaker provided us today in his acceptance of the Speakership, and that specifically, Mr. Speaker, is the situation as it exists in Central America.

Mr. Speaker, between Christmas and New Year's, I had an opportunity to spend the week in Central America. We were in Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica. I am not going to stand here and encourage Contra aid, which certainly will be an issue which we will face, I hope, at some time. I am not going to lay down that challenge today.

Mr. Speaker, I am one who has supported the negotiating process in the past. I supported the Contadora process. In August 1987, I enthusiastically supported the Reagan-Wright peace plan. I supported the Esquipulas 2 plan which was signed August 7, 1987, and I supported the Sapoa agreements even though I knew as President Reagan has said over and over again, "name one totalitarian Communist regime which has ever negotiated itself out of existence, and you cannot do it." But I have still wanted to hold out that little tiny bit of hope, Mr. Speaker, that as we have tried the diplomatic route over and over again, that we would in fact be successful. Tragically, as the repression continues, it is no secret that we have seen the failure of all of those plans in Central America.

I will tell the Speaker, having spent the last week in Central America, I am very concerned, and I know the Speaker is, too. The Speaker demonstrated that in his opening speech here to us today. He talked about the fact that

we desperately want a bipartisan foreign policy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind our guests in the Chamber that they are our guests. We appreciate their presence here, but under the rules of the House, signs of approval or disapproval of what takes place on the floor are not allowed, but we do welcome them here.

The gentleman may continue.

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, I know the wonderful people from the State of Delaware do certainly, many of them, support exactly what I am talking about, but I have a sneaking suspicion that the boisterous sign of approval from the gallery had nothing to do with anything that I was saying.

Mr. Speaker, nevertheless, I want to talk about the Speaker's speech which was delivered earlier this afternoon and the call for a bipartisan foreign policy which was a very good and strong one.

Mr. Speaker, in fact, if we look at the foreign policy which this administration has propounded over the past several years, it does, in fact, have bipartisan support. I talked about the situation in Afghanistan. There was virtual unanimity of thought amongst the Democratic and Republican Members of both the House and the Senate in support of the Mujahidin who have been struggling for freedom, and also if we look at other parts of the world, the Mideast, if we look at Western Europe, many of us called for an increase in participation of our allies, specifically West Germany and Japan, in support of their defenses.

□ 1630

Both sides of the aisle joined in that call quite often.

There has been some disagreement in the southern tip of Africa, but nowhere, Mr. Speaker have we had a greater struggle in trying to bring about a bipartisan foreign policy than we have in our own backyard in Central America. I want to provide the 101st Congress with a challenge.

You said, Mr. Speaker, that democracy is on the move. We are all very proud of the fact that over this past decade we have seen for the first time in years free and fair elections held in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay. We have seen in Granada free and fair elections held. Of course also in the Philippines, South Korea, Pakistan, Chile. We know, in fact, that with many of these fledgling democracies democracy is, nevertheless, on the move. I would argue, Mr. Speaker, from having spent last week in Central America, that democracy is on the move even further in Central America.

I said I was not going to stand here and call out for aid to the Democratic Resistance, even though I do believe

that it is a necessity. What I am here to do in this maiden speech in this 101st Congress, Mr. Speaker, is laying out a challenge for us in the Congress. That challenge is another diplomatic one.

We have seen over the past several years a tremendous improvement in relations with the Soviet Union. It is no secret that having signed that historic Intermediate Nuclear Force agreement that we have made strides. I do not believe everything is perfect. I do not think anyone believes everything is perfect now, but we have made significant strides. But again, we have seen a destabilization which continues to take place, unfortunately, in Central America. In fact last June when President Reagan went to Moscow General Secretary Gorbachev refused to discuss Central America.

I talked about the bipartisan support which has existed throughout the world, Mr. Speaker. Last week, while in those Central American countries which I visited, time and time again business people, campesinos, military leaders, and political leaders asked me this question over and over again: Why is it that you have bipartisan consensus supporting the Democratic Resistance, the Freedom Fighters, the Mujahidin in Afghanistan, and yet we have an identical cause here, a cause which is identical to that which the people of Afghanistan are fighting, and we are geographically closer to you, and yet you cannot get a bipartisan consensus? Mr. Speaker, I hope that our bipartisan consensus, which frankly has existed over the past several months because we on both sides of the aisle have, not necessarily out of choice, in every instance supported in negotiating process. But I have to ask this question, Mr. Speaker: If the Sandinistas truly are a nationalistic revolution which they claim from July 1979 back when they promised those four basic things to the Organization of American States; free and fair elections, an end to human rights violations, a nonaligned foreign policy, and political pluralism, why, Mr. Speaker, if they truly are a nationalistic revolution are they still receiving \$1 billion a year in military and economic aid from the Soviet Union?

I believe that is the challenge we face. We must encourage the Soviet Union, if they truly are interested in perestroika and glasnost, to extricate themselves from this part of the world.

Let me throw this out, Mr. Speaker: what is the strategic significance of Central America to the Soviets? Is there any great economic opportunity which the Soviets could seek in Central America? Absolutely not. There is no significant economic gain to be accrued to the Soviets. The only reason, the only reason that the Isthmus of



Central America has a strategic significance now to us is the fact that there is the Soviet presence.

We have the socialist Nicaragua threat which is close to the Panama Canal and that's an issue which has yet to be resolved. We hear reports that the Soviets may be reducing their assistance to both Cuba and to Nicaragua.

One of the main reasons is, and it has been no secret, we have seen for the past 2 to 3 years a lack of accounting of the expenditure of those Soviet dollars in Nicaragua as they have headed into Nicaragua, specifically over the issue of oil. Even though we hear the reports, military and economic aid from the Soviets continues to flow to Nicaragua.

We know though that Fidel Castro, who 12 years ago was one of Daniel Ortega's chief supporters, is meeting today, this very day in Havana with Ortega as Castro celebrates the 30th anniversary of his Communist rule. We know that the backing which the Cubans have provided to that operation of Daniel Ortega's is going to continue as Ortega is Castro's protege.

What we must do, Mr. Speaker, is encourage the Soviets to extricate themselves from Central America. Why are the Soviets supporting the worst, most difficult military dictator in this hemisphere? Why is it that Nicaragua must have the largest armed force in the region? Why must it have block committees? Why not freedom of assembly, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, those things that were promised to the Organization of American States, those things that were promised in the Esquipulas II agreement a year and a half ago?

The Soviets say that they want normal relations in this part of the world. They should prove it, Mr. Speaker, by getting out now.

What is it that the United States of America wants? We want only that these countries in Central America have the opportunity to continue to evolve as part of Western civilization. Western civilization, of course, comes in a great variety of forms, Mr. Speaker. That is the virtue of freedom. It allows, indeed it demands diversity. We do not seek to impose our will on Central America, only that they be allowed to express their own will, free from the arbitrary use of violence.

The Central Americans I found from spending the week down there do not want us out of Central America, Mr. Speaker. They want the Soviets out of Central America. From us they want support, understanding, empathy, and a consistent policy which is supported by both Democrats and Republicans.

Many Central Americans do not support the Contras not because the Contras, cannot do the job, but because they cannot do the job without consistent United States support, and by

themselves they cannot do the job if the Sandinistas can count on unlimited Soviet, Cuban support. The Central Americans believe that if the Soviet support is withdrawn, the Sandinistas cease to be a threat.

The Contras are predominantly peasants, campesinos, who just want to return home and farm without interference, without collectivization, and without being drafted. And I have to say, Mr. Speaker, what I witnessed down there was incredible, young 15-, 16-, 17-year-old boys who told us of how their friends were being corralled and literally kidnaped and taken to join the Sandinista army. They talked about how young 10-, 11-, and 12-year-olds are used by the Sandinistas in Nicaragua and the FMLN, the Communist guerrillas in El Salvador, to crawl on their hands and knees to detect land mines. Then I asked a young person who was at a camp right on the border in southern Honduras if the Democratic Resistance did anything like that, and he said no, not at all.

I have a Contra training manual which is sitting in my office, Mr. Speaker, and probably I will have the opportunity to bring it down later, which talks about the necessity for insuring human rights.

□ 1640

So those on the other side of the aisle who continually talk about human rights violations being perpetrated by the Contras, are, in fact, wrong. If the Soviets withdraw, the United States of America can relax. If the Sandinistas stop forced recruitment into their giant military, and if they allow the campesinos to work their own land and sell their own crops, the Contras will cease being a threat to them.

Well, I will tell you that the fact that the people of Nicaragua cannot work their own land and run their own crops is really what it is that is keeping them strong and together.

I asked individuals time and time again "Why is it that you are here working as a Contra freedom fighter?" They said, "It is simply because Sandinista Soldiers came and took our lands and corralled up so many of our friends."

Mr. Speaker, these demands for a pluralistic society are very reasonable demands, easily verified, that can in fact begin immediately. After all, they were promised in 1979 and in the many agreements which the Sandinistas continue to violate. A prolonged period of diplomacy is not necessary but I am told that within the next couple of days we are going to see a new diplomatic initiative emanating from the Democratic Resistance. And, Mr. Speaker, once again, even though I have my doubts about a totalitarian Communist regime negotiating itself

out of existence, I will support this next peace plan.

If, Mr. Speaker, fanatical minorities throughout Central America believe they can count on unlimited, unending Soviet/Cuban support they will endure and they will wear us down. In fact, they may have already done it. If we refuse to know the enemy, let us at least know ourselves, Mr. Speaker. We will tire, and the human tragedy that is already unfolding will come crashing into our consciousness only when the cost of reversing it will have become astronomical.

Mr. Speaker, on several occasions I have pointed to the fact, which was reaffirmed on this trip last week, that the four democratically elected presidents in Central America, Cerezo of Guatemala, Azcona of Honduras, Durate of El Salvador and Arias of Costa Rica do not in fact share the exact same goal which we do. You would think that they do, but they do not.

A number of political and military leaders in those countries asked us to send in U.S. military forces. That is what they want.

What we want to do, Mr. Speaker, is to insure we never have to send a single U.S. combat troop to Central America.

If we are to have the time our system needs to deal with this troubled part of the world, then the Soviets must go and that is the gauntlet which I lay down for the 101st Congress.

Mr. Speaker, in the spirit of bipartisanship in foreign policy which you eloquently discussed today let's insist that the Soviets extricate themselves from Central America and do it now.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DREIER of California) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DREIER of California, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. ROTH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HERGER, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PARKER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KLECZKA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. UDALL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DINGELL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. BOGGS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HOAGLAND, for 5 minutes, today.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DREIER of California) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GUNDERSON in four instances.  
Mr. GILMAN in two instances.  
Mr. RITTER.  
Mr. GRANDY.  
Mr. FIELDS.  
Mr. MICHEL in two instances.  
Mr. GALLO in two instances.  
Mr. LEWIS of Florida.  
Mr. CLINGER.  
Mr. HEFLEY.  
Mr. SCHULZE.  
Mr. LIVINGSTON.  
Mr. DRIER of California.  
Mr. SHUMWAY.  
Mr. HORTON.  
Mr. SNOWE in two instances.  
Mr. LEACH of Iowa.  
Mr. ROTH.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PARKER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ACKERMAN in two instances.  
Mr. EDWARDS of California.  
Mr. LANTOS.  
Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.  
Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.  
Mrs. LLOYD in five instances.  
Mr. HAMILTON in 10 instances.  
Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.  
Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.  
Mr. DE LA GARZA in 10 instances.  
Mr. BATES.  
Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut.  
Mr. ROE.  
Mr. WEISS in six instances.  
Mr. OBERSTAR in three instances.  
Mr. AU COIN.  
Mr. FLORIO.  
Mr. BEILENSEN.  
Mrs. SCHROEDER.  
Mr. WYDEN in five instances.  
Mr. UDALL.  
Mr. BRYANT in nine instances.  
Mr. LEVINE of California.  
Mr. HARKINS in three instances.  
Mr. LEHMAN of Florida.  
Mr. JONES of North Carolina.  
Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota.  
Mr. RANGEL.  
Mr. MOAKLEY.  
Mr. STOKES.  
Mr. LEHMAN of California.  
Mr. KILDEE.  
Mr. BOSCO.  
Mr. MINETA.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Resolution 16, and under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 4, 1989, at 12

noon, in memory of the late Honorable BILL NICHOLS.

## APPOINTMENTS AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of section 114(b), Public Law 100-598, and the order of the House of October 21, 1988, empowering the Speaker to appoint commissions, boards, and committees authorized by law or by the House, the Speaker on November 17, 1988, did appoint to the board of trustees for the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development the following Members on the part of the House:

Mrs. Boggs, Louisiana, for a term of 6 years; and

Mr. Espy, Mississippi, for a term of 2 years.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 106, Public Law 100-294, and the order of the House of October 21, 1988 empowering the Speaker to appoint commissions, boards, and committees authorized by law or by the House, the Speaker on November 17, 1988 did appoint to the National Commission on Child and Youth Deaths the following Member on the part of the House:

Mr. MILLER, California.

And the Speaker and majority leader of the Senate on November 17, 1988 did jointly appoint the following individuals:

Dr. Michael Dufree, Los Angeles, CA;

Mrs. Stacey Winkler, Los Angeles, CA;

Ms. Una Clarke, Brooklyn, NY;

Mr. Michael Petit, Portland, ME;

Dr. Amy Wheaton, Hartford, CT; and

Dr. Ann Harris Cohn, Chicago, IL.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 203, Public Law 99-660, as amended by Public Law 100-436, and the order of the House of October 21, 1988, empowering the Speaker to appoint commissions, boards, and committees authorized by law or by the House, the Speaker, and the majority leader of the Senate on December 2, 1988, did jointly appoint Mr. Lawton Chiles of Florida, to serve as a member at large of the National Commission on Infant Mortality to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

## MESSAGES AND COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED FOLLOWING THE SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT OF THE 100TH CONGRESS AND FOLLOWING THE PUBLICATION OF THE FINAL ADDITION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF THE 100TH CONGRESS

## COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The text of the communication from the Clerk of the House of Representa-

tives dated October 24, 1988 is as follows:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
October 24, 1988.

HON. JIM WRIGHT,  
The Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received at 11:45 a.m. on Monday, October 24, 1988 the following message from the Secretary of Senate: That the Senate agreed to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 5210, and passed the following bills without amendment; H.R. 593, H.R. 3011, H.R. 5133, H.R. 5232, H.R. 4879 and H.R. 5560.

With great respect, I am,

Sincerely yours,

DONALD K. ANDERSON,  
Clerk, House of Representatives.

## COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The text of the communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives dated November 30, 1988 is as follows:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
November 30, 1988.

HON. JIM WRIGHT,  
The Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House at 2:47 p.m. on Tuesday, November 29, 1988 and said to contain a special message from the President in accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, including Section 1014 (2 U.S.C. 685(a)).

With great respect, I am,

Sincerely yours,

DONALD K. ANDERSON,  
Clerk, House of Representatives.

## REPORT OF SUNDRY NEW DEFERRALS AND REVISED DEFERRALS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The text of the message from the President of the United States, which was, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report four new deferrals of budget authority totaling \$4,635,275,000 and three revised deferrals of budget authority now totaling \$3,725,586,833.

The deferrals affect programs in Funds Appropriated to the President, and the Departments of State and Transportation.

The details of these deferrals are contained in the attached report.

RONALD REAGAN.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, November 29, 1988.

## COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The text of the communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives dated December 30, 1988, is as follows:



WASHINGTON, DC,  
December 30, 1988.

HON. JIM WRIGHT,  
The Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5, Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received at 1:00 p.m. on Thursday, December 22, 1988, the following message from the Secretary of the Senate: That the President pro tempore appointed Mr. Danforth to the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission effective June 27, 1988.

With great respect, I am,  
Sincerely yours,

DONALD K. ANDERSON,  
Clerk, House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE RELATIVE TO APPOINTMENT TO THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

The text of the order providing for an appointment to the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission is as follows:

Ordered, That pursuant to Public Law 98-399, as amended by Public Law 99-284, the Chair on behalf of the President pro tempore appoints Mr. Danforth to the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission, with the appointment to be effective as of June 27, 1988.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE RONALD V. DELLUMS, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The text of the communication from the Honorable RONALD V. DELLUMS, Member of Congress, dated December 13, 1988, is as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
December 13, 1988.

HON. JAMES C. WRIGHT, JR.,  
The Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Office of the Speaker, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to House Rules, I write to advise you that my office was served with a subpoena, requiring that one of my staff members provide testimony in a case involving a constituent to whom we had provided constituent services.

We determined that, consistent with the constituent's stated desires, compliance with the subpoena was consistent with the House Rules.

Sincerely yours,

RONALD V. DELLUMS,  
Member of Congress.

[UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD, SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL OFFICE]

ABNER J. MORGAN, JR., APPELLANT, v.  
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, AGENCY  
Docket Number SF07528810870

#### SUBPOENA

Pursuant to Chapter 12, Title 5, United States Code; 5 U.S.C. § 1205(b)(2)(A):  
To: Roberta Brooks.

You are hereby required to appear at Naval Aviation Depot, Building 1, Alameda, California, on December 7, 1988, at 9:00 a.m. for the purpose of giving testimony at the hearing in the captioned case.

Fail not at your peril.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned, at the direction of an Administrative Law Judge of the Merit Systems Protection Board, has hereunto set his hand this 2nd day of December, 1988.

EDWARD J. REIDY,  
Chief Administrative Law Judge.

In case of contumacy or failure to obey a subpoena issued by an Administrative Law Judge of the Merit Systems Protection Board, the United States District Court for the Judicial District in which the person to whom the subpoena is addressed, resides or is served, may issue an order requiring such person to appear at any designated place to testify or to produce documentary or other evidence. Any failure to obey the order of the Court may be punished by the Court as contempt.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE FRANK R. WOLF, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The text of the communication from the Honorable FRANK R. WOLF, Member of Congress, dated October 25, 1988, is as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, October 25, 1988.

HON. JIM WRIGHT,  
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you, pursuant to Rule L(50) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a subpoena duces tecum issued by the Circuit Court of Fairfax County, Virginia.

Upon consultation with the General Counsel of the Clerk, I will determine whether compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House.

Sincerely,

FRANK R. WOLF,  
Member of Congress.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

The text of the communication from the chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, dated November 22, 1988, is as follows:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS  
AND TRANSPORTATION,  
Washington, DC, November 22, 1988.

HON. JIM WRIGHT,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed are copies of resolutions adopted by the Committee on September 8, 1988.

Sincerely,

GLENN M. ANDERSON,  
Chairman.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

The text of the communication from the chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, dated October 21, 1988, is as follows:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS  
AND TRANSPORTATION,  
Washington, DC, October 21, 1988.

HON. JIM WRIGHT,

THE SPEAKER, HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation approved the following projects on September 27, 1988:

#### LEASE PROSPECTUSES

Environmental Protection Agency Regional Office, San Francisco-Oakland Bay Area, California.

Internal Revenue Service, Walnut Creek, California.

Multiple Agencies, Premier and Vanguard Buildings, Washington, D.C.

National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D.C.

Small Business Administration Consolidation, Washington, D.C. (as amended).

General Services Administration Swing Space, Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area.

Internal Revenue Service Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

Multiple Agencies, Agana, Guam.

Swing Space for Multiple Agencies, Chicago, Illinois.

National Security Agency, Linthicum, Maryland.

Park Building, Rockville, Maryland.

Department of Interior, Newton, Massachusetts.

Department of Housing and Urban Development & Other Agencies, Kansas City, Missouri.

United States Customs Service, Port Newark, New Jersey.

Multiple Agencies, Javits Building Expansion, New York, New York.

Federal Aviation Administration, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Multiple Agencies, Portland, Oregon.

Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management Trade Center, Alexandria, Virginia.

Department of State, Arlington, Virginia.

Multiple Agencies, Falls Church, Virginia.

Department of Defense and General Accounting Office, Crystal Gateway 3, Arlington, Virginia (as amended).

Department of Defense and Executive Office of the President, Jefferson Building, McLean, Virginia.

Department of Defense, Zachary Taylor Building, Arlington, Virginia (as amended).

Department of Defense/Navy Department, Jefferson Plaza 1 & 2, Arlington, Virginia.

Department of Defense, Crystal Mall 2, 3, & 4, Arlington, Virginia.

#### LEASE PURCHASE

Environmental Protection Agency Consolidation, Washington, D.C.

#### REPAIR AND ALTERATION

Federal Center Buildings 63 and 64, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

#### APPROVAL RESOLUTION

International Cultural and Trade Center (ICTC)/Federal Office Building (FOB) Development Proposal.

#### 11 (B) RESOLUTIONS

Monterey, California.

Boston, Massachusetts.

Asheville, North Carolina.

The original and one copy of the authorizing resolution is enclosed.

Sincerely,

GLENN M. ANDERSON,  
Chairman.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

The text of the communication from the chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, dated October 21, 1988, is as follows:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS  
AND TRANSPORTATION,  
Washington, DC, October 21, 1988.

HON. JIM WRIGHT,

THE SPEAKER, HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation approved the following projects on October 13, 1988:

LEASE PROSPECTUSES

Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area.

Relocation of National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area.

Matomac Building, Washington, D.C.

Internal Revenue Service, Phoenix, Arizona.

Internal Revenue Service, San Jose, California.

Lease Consolidation, Fort Worth, Texas.

Department of the Navy, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York, New York.

United States Coast Guard, Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Internal Revenue Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

LEASE PURCHASE

Consolidation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C.

The original and one copy of the authorizing resolution is enclosed.

Sincerely,

GLENN M. ANDERSON,  
Chairman.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,  
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Energy, transmitting the audit of the Department's use of the Environmental Protection Agency's Superfund monies for fiscal year 1987, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 7501 nt.; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the annual report on the Nation's agricultural research and education (extension and teaching) activities for 1987, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 3125; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3. A letter from the Director of Management and Budget, transmitting a proposed Soil Conservation Service plan for the Howard Creek Watershed, West Virginia, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1005; to the Committee on Agriculture.

4. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a proposed Soil Conservation Service plan for the Upper Locust Creek Watershed, Missouri and Iowa, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1005; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report on the activities of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food Safety and Inspection Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service, respective to residue sampling and testing of imported meat, meat food products, poultry, poultry products and egg products, pursuant to

Public Law 100-418, section 4506; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management), transmitting the Department's report on the value of property, supplies, and commodities provided by the Berlin Magistrate for the quarter July 1, 1989, through September 30, 1988, pursuant to Public Law 99-190, section 8014 (99 Stat. 1205); Public Law 99-591, section 9010 (100 Stat. 3341-102); Public Law 100-202, title VIII, section 8010; to the Committee on Appropriations.

7. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Logistics), Department of the Air Force, transmitting notification of the decision to convert the photographic functions at Edwards Air Force Base, California, to contractor performance which was found to be most efficient and cost-effective, pursuant to Public Law 100-202, section 8074; to the Committee on Appropriations.

8. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a review of one deferral reported in the fifth special message of the President for fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685 (H. Doc. No. 101-13); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

9. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a review of ten new deferrals reported in the first special message of the President for fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685 (H. Doc. No. 101-14); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

10. A letter from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting a report of all expenditures during the period April 1, 1988 through September 30, 1988, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 162b; to the Committee on Appropriations.

11. A letter from the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals of budget authority as of November 1, 1988, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685(e) (H. Doc. No. 101-11); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

12. A letter from the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals of budget authority as of November 1, 1988, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685(e) (H. Doc. No. 101-12); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

13. A letter from the Comptroller, Department of Defense, transmitting the supplemental contract award report for the period November 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2431(b); to the Committee on Armed Services.

14. A letter from the Comptroller, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of the Selected Acquisition Reports (SARS) for the quarter ending September 30, 1988, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2432; to the Committee on Armed Services.

15. A letter from the Assistant Secretary (Shipbuilding and Logistics), Department of the Navy, transmitting notification of the decision to convert the Public Works functions at the Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, Maryland to private contractor performance, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 nt.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

16. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics), Department of Defense, transmitting notification of the discovery and emergency disposal of a suspected chemical at the East Wing Mountain Area of Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1518; to the Committee on Armed Services.

17. A letter from the Assistant Secretary (Production and Logistics), Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's report on upgrading material in the National Defense Stockpile for fiscal year 1989; to the Committee on Armed Services.

18. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's seventh annual report on the Congregate Housing Services Program covering fiscal year 1986, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 8007(b); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

19. A letter from the Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs), Department of the Treasury, transmitting a report analyzing the impact of International Monetary fund supported economic adjustment programs implemented during 1987 on the provision of basic human needs in program countries, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 286e-9(b); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

20. A letter from the Associate Director, Office of Policy and Research, ACTION, transmitting the Agency's report, as a member of the Interagency Council on the Homeless, on programs established to assist the homeless, pursuant to Public Law 100-77, section 203(c)(1) (101 Stat. 487); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

21. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Food and Consumer Services, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's report, as a member of the Interagency Council on the Homeless, on programs established to assist the homeless, pursuant to Public Law 100-77, section 203(c)(1) (101 Stat. 487) to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

22. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting the Department's report, as a member of the Interagency Council on the Homeless, on programs established to assist the homeless pursuant to Public Law 100-77, section 203(c)(1) (101 Stat. 487); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

23. A letter from the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's second annual report, as a member of the Interagency Council on the Homeless, on the Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program, pursuant to Public Law 100-77, section 203(c)(1) (101 Stat. 487); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

24. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a statement with respect to a proposed transaction involving U.S. exports to Venezuela in excess of \$100 million, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

25. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting a report entitled, "Deposits at Non-proprietary Automated Teller Machines", pursuant to Public Law 100-86, section 603(e)(4) (101 Stat. 641); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

26. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting the agency's fifth report on its administration of the personal property donation program and the identification and use of Federal real property to assist the homeless, pursuant to Public Law 100-77, section 501(e) (101 Stat. 510); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

27. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the Department's



report, as a member of the Interagency Council on the Homeless, on programs established to assist the homeless, pursuant to Public Law 100-77, section 203(c)(1) (101 Stat. 487); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

28. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting a report on the nature and effect of the Department's efforts to assist the homeless, as a member of the Interagency Council on the Homeless, pursuant to Public Law 100-77, section 203(c)(1) (101 Stat. 487); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

29. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's second report on new programs to assist the homeless, required of members of the Interagency Council on the Homeless, pursuant to Public Law 100-77, section 203(c)(1) (101 Stat. 487); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

30. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 7-244, "Franchising Act of 1988", and Report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

31. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 7-245, "District of Columbia Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1988", pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

32. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of the report entitled, "Review of Allegations Regarding Contract No. JA/87927 Between DHS and TMA Corporation", pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

33. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of the report entitled, "Bi-Annual Audits of the Advisory Neighborhood Commissions—Ward 2, 6 and 7 for the Period October 1, 1985 through September 30, 1987", pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

34. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of the report entitled, "Review of the District's Emergency Assistance Services (EAS) Program For Housing Security Deposits," pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

35. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of Final Regulations for Training Personnel for the Education of the Handicapped, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

36. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of Final Regulations—Territorial Teacher Training Assistance Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

37. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of Final Regulations for the Transition Program for Refugee Children, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

38. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of Notice of Final Funding Priorities for Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers for Fiscal Year 1989, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

39. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of Final Selection

Criteria for the Student Assistance General Provisions—Institutional Quality Control Pilot Project, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

40. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of Final Priorities—The Vocational Education Cooperation Demonstration Program (Dropout Prevention), pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

41. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting the 1988 annual report of the International Research and Studies Program, pursuant to section 606(b), HEA of 1965, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

42. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the 1988 annual report on compliance by States with personnel standards for radiologic technicians, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1006(d); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

43. A letter from the Inspector General, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's annual report of the mandated Superfund audit activities for fiscal year 1987, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 7501 nt.; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

44. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's report on the comparative health effects assessment of drinking water treatment technologies, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 300g-1(e); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

45. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the 72d annual report of the Commission for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1986, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 46(f); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

46. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the annual report concerning progress in conducting environmental remedial action at Federal facilities for 1987 and 1988, pursuant to Public Law 99-499, section 120(e)(5) (100 Stat. 1669); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

47. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the second annual report on the extent to which significant progress has been made toward ending apartheid in South Africa, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 5091(b) (H. Doc. No. 101-5); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

48. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a copy of the Price and Availability Report for the quarter ending September 30, 1988, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2768; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

49. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs, transmitting notification of the President's determination of reform in the decision-making procedures in budgetary matters of the U.N. and its specialized agencies (Presidential Determination No. 89-5), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 287e nt. (99 Stat. 405); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

50. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting notification of the President's determination and justification for the request for appropriations to meet unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs in Africa and the Middle East (Presidential Determination No. 89-3), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(3); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

51. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, Legislative Affairs, transmitting notification of the intent to continue assist-

ance for El Salvador under the Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-3(a)(1); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

52. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, Legislative Affairs, transmitting notification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement for the production of significant military equipment by the Government of Egypt (Transmittal No. MC-50-88), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

53. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, Legislative Affairs, transmitting notification of a seminar in police method and management skills for El Salvadoran Police Officials, December 5-7, 1988, sponsored by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Anti-Terrorism Assistance Division, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-3(a)(1); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

54. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Navy's proposed lease of defense articles to Pakistan (Transmittal No. 3-89), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

55. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification that the Afghans returning to and resettling in Afghanistan and Afghans internally displaced within Afghanistan have been designated by the President as persons eligible for assistance under section 2(b)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, together with a copy of Presidential Determination No. 89-1, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(3); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

56. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of his intention to exercise authority under section 506(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, in order to authorize the furnishing of up to \$10 million in emergency military assistance to Jamaica, with a copy of the justification; signed determination to be transmitted at a later date, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2318(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

57. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting certification that Pakistan does not possess a nuclear explosive device and that proposed assistance will reduce the risk that they will possess such device (Presidential Determination No. 89-7), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2375(e); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

58. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the bi-monthly report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2373(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

59. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report on the status of stinger missiles sold to Bahrain, pursuant to Public Law 100-202, section 573(b) (101 Stat. 1329-176); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

60. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting on behalf of the President, the Report on the Situation in El Salvador, with information in five areas: the administration of justice, dialogue, death squad activity, civilian control of the military, and agrarian reform, pursuant to Public Law 99-83, section 702(c) (99 Stat. 238); Public Law 100-202, section 561(b) (101 Stat. 1329-171); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

61. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the Iran emergency is to continue in effect beyond November 14, 1988, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 162(d) (H. Doc. No. 101-7); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

62. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on developments since his last report of April 29, 1988, concerning the national emergency with respect to Nicaragua, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 1703(c) (H. Doc. No. 101-8); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

63. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on matters concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran covering events through October 1, 1988, including those that occurred since his last report under Executive Order No. 12170 dated June 7, 1988, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9 (H. Doc. No. 101-9); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

64. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the Libyan emergency is to continue in effect beyond January 7, 1989, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d) (H. Doc. No. 101-10); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

65. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting an addendum to the listing of all outstanding Letters of Offer to sell any major defense equipment for \$1,000,000 or more; an addendum to the listing of all Letters of Offer that were accepted, as of September 30, 1988, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

66. A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting a report on the Program Recommendations made by the Accountability Review Board which was convened to look into the facts and circumstances surrounding the act of terrorism at the U.S. Embassy, Athens, Greece, on June 28, 1988, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 4834(d)(1); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

67. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, Legislative Affairs, transmitting the text of ILO Convention No. 164 concerning Health Protection and Medical Care of Seafarers as adopted by the International Labor Conference at its 74th (Maritime) Session, at Geneva, October 8, 1987, pursuant to Article 19 of the Constitution of the International Labor Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

68. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, Legislative Affairs, transmitting the text of ILO Convention No. 163 and Recommendation No. 173 concerning Seafarers' Welfare at Sea and in Port as adopted by the International Labor Conference at its 74th (Maritime) Session, at Geneva, October 8, 1987, pursuant to Article 19 of the Constitution of the International Labor Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

69. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, Legislative Affairs, transmitting the text of ILO Convention No. 166 and Recommendation No. 174 concerning the Repatriation of Seafarers as adopted by the International Labor Conference at its 74th (Maritime) Session, at Geneva, October 9, 1987, pursuant to Article 19 of the Constitution of the International Labor Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

70. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, Legislative Affairs, transmitting

the text of ILO Convention No. 165 concerning Social Security for Seafarers (Revised) as adopted by the International Labor Conference at its 74th (Maritime) Session, at Geneva, October 9, 1987, pursuant to Article 19 of the Constitution of the International Labor Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

71. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, Legislative Affairs, transmitting the thirteenth 90-day report on the investigation into the death of Enrique Camarena, the investigations of the disappearance of U.S. citizens in the State of Jalisco, Mexico, and the general safety of U.S. tourists in Mexico, pursuant to Public Law 99-93, Section 134(c) (99 Stat. 421); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

72. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

73. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

74. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notice of an international agreement, other than a treaty, to be entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

75. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

76. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a copy of the Accountability Review Board report on the incidents that occurred at or near the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on April 7, 1988, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 4834(d)(1); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

77. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting copies of certain FMS quarterly reports for the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1988, July 1-September 30, 1988, pursuant to operations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

78. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the proposed issuance of a letter of offer to sell certain defense equipment to the Government of Switzerland, pursuant to Public Law 100-461, section 588(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

79. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting an informational copy of a report released by the NATO countries entitled, "Conventional Forces in Europe: The Facts"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

80. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Energy, transmitting the semiannual report for the Department's Office of Inspector General for the period April 1 to September 30, 1988, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7138(c); to the Committee on Government Operations.

81. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the semiannual report of his office for the period April 1, 1988 through

September 30, 1988, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 3524(a); to the Committee on Government Operations.

82. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the semiannual report of the Department's Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1988, through September 30, 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

83. A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting a report entitled, "Deficit Reductions for Fiscal Year 1989" (GAO/AFMD-89-32), pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 903; to the Committee on Government Operations.

84. A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting a list of all reports issued by the GAO during October, 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Operations.

85. A letter from the Acting Deputy Under Secretary of Education, transmitting notification of a proposed new Federal records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

86. A letter from the Associate Director for Management, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting copies of the Director's letter of assurance and annual statement to the President on the agency's internal control and financial systems, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

87. A letter from the Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting notification of a proposed new Federal records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

88. A letter from the Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting notification of a proposed new Federal system of records, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

89. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting notification of an altered Federal records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

90. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's first annual report summarizing administrative remedies for false claims and statements, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3810; to the Committee on Government Operations.

91. A letter from the Director, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting the semiannual report of the activities of the Department's Inspector General covering the period April 1 through September 30, 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

92. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's annual report on the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act for the year ending September 30, 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3810; to the Committee on Government Operations.

93. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting notification of a proposed new Federal records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

94. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report on the activities of the Inspector General for the 6-month period



ending September 30, 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. 5(b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

95. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the semiannual report of the agency's Office of Inspector General for the period ending September 30, 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

96. A letter from the Director, Administration and Management, Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting notification of eight altered Federal records systems submitted by the Department of the Air Force, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

97. A letter from the Secretary, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Board's report on the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act for fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3810; to the Committee on Government Operations.

98. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Inspector General for the 6-month period from April 1, 1988 through September 30, 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

99. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1988 through September 30, 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. 5(b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

100. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report on the valuation of the U.S. Coast Guard Military Retirement System, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

101. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1988 through September 30, 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. 5(b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

102. A letter from the Vice Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting a copy of the Commission's November 30 reconsideration of its appeal of the OMB's fiscal 1990 passback, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 437d(d)(1); to the Committee on House Administration.

103. A letter from the Archivist, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting copies of the Certificates of Ascertainment of the electors of President and Vice President chosen in each of the States and the District of Columbia on November 8, 1988, pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 6; to the Committee on House Administration.

104. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting the quarterly report of receipts and expenditures of appropriations and other funds for the period July 1, 1988 through September 30, 1988, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 104a (H. Doc. No. 101-15); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

105. A letter from the Federal and State Cochairmen, Alaska Land Use Council, transmitting the sixth annual report of the activities of the Council for the period January-December, 1987, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 3181(g); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

106. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43

U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

107. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

108. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

109. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

110. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

111. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

112. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

113. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

114. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of Proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

115. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of Proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

116. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of Proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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118. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of Proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to

43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

119. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of Proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

120. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting the Department's 1988 report on the state of domestic mining, minerals, and mineral reclamation industries, including a statement of the trend in utilization and depletion of these resources, pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 21a; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

121. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the financial statements of the Colorado River Basin Project for the year ended September 30, 1987, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1544; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

122. A letter from the Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting certification of the region comprised of the judicial districts established for the States of Louisiana and Mississippi to the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 581 nt.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

123. A letter from the Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the annual report on activities to recover indebtedness owed to the United States which was referred to the Department for collection for fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3718(c); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

124. A letter from the National Commander, American Ex-Prisoners of War, transmitting a copy of the 1988 audit report as of August 31, 1988, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1101(57), 1103; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

125. A letter from the Adjutant General, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, transmitting the financial statements for the year ended August 31, 1988, together with the independent auditors' reports, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1101(47), 1103; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

126. A letter from the President, Vietnam Veterans of America, Inc., transmitting the organization's 1987 annual report and audit, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1103; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

127. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the 1987 annual report of the Fish and Wildlife Service on the administration of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1373(f); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

128. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the Department's annual report for 1987 on the relative cost of shipbuilding in the various coastal districts of the United States, pursuant to 46 U.S.C. app. 1123(c); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

129. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting a report on the proposal for a demonstration project submitted by the Department of Transportation for ten Federal Aviation Administration facilities in the Chicago, IL, New York, NY, and Los Angeles, CA metropolitan areas, pursuant to Public Law 99-574, section 10(e)(1)(B) 3241; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

130. A letter from the Special Counsel, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting a copy of the report of the investi-

gation of the Administrator, Veterans Affairs, into allegations that certain procedures were circumvented relative to four recurring maintenance and repair engineering projects at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Bedford, MA, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1206(b)(5)(A); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

131. A letter from the Special Counsel, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting a copy of the report of the Secretary of the Army setting forth the findings and recommendations of the Office of Personnel Management review of the use of Veterans Readjustment Appointments and special "on call" employment practices at Tooele Army Depot, Tooele, UT, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1206(b)(5)(A); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

132. A letter from the Secretary, Board of Governors, U.S. Postal Service, transmitting the agency's semiannual report of its civil misrepresentative investigative activities for the period April 1, 1988–September 30, 1988, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3013 (97 Stat. 1317); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

133. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report on the progress of discussions with the Government of Canada concerning tolls on the international Great Lakes and the Saint Lawrence Seaway, pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 988 nt.; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

134. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting a report from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, on Middle Rio Grande Flood Protection, Bernalillo to Belen, NM, together with other pertinent reports; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

135. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting a report from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, on Sims Bayou, TX, together with other pertinent reports; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

136. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the plan outlining immediate and long-term actions the Agency will be taking to address the current situation at Chicago O'Hare International Airport, pursuant to Senate Resolution 497; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

137. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report, "Availability, Adequacy, and Comparability of Testing Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Established under Section 304(h) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act," pursuant to Public Law 100-4, section 518(b) (101 Stat. 86); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

138. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report assessing the feasibility of developing and implementing standards for use of tactile mobile aids in transportation facilities and equipment constructed with Urban Mass Transportation Administration assistance, pursuant to Public Law 100-17, section 332; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

139. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the Department's tenth annual report on the Automotive Technology Development Program, fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5914; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

140. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a report on the labor market situation for certain disabled veterans and Vietnam Theater veterans, pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 2010A; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

141. A letter from the National Adjutant, the Disabled American Veterans, transmitting the report of the proceedings of the organization's 67th National Convention, including their annual audit report of receipts and expenditures as of December 31, 1987, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 901; 44 U.S.C. 1332 (H. Doc. No. 101-16); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

142. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Administration, transmitting a report on the agency's Sharing of Medical Resources Program for fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 5057; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

143. A letter from the Acting Chairman, U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's fifty-fifth quarterly report on trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2441(c); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

144. A letter from the Chairman, Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, transmitting the Commission's report on the adjustments made by the Secretary of Health and Human Services for the fiscal year 1989 Medicare prospective payment system, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1394ww(d)(4)(D); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

145. A letter from the U.S. Trade Representative, transmitting recommendations regarding ways to tighten restrictions on U.S. imports from Cuba, pursuant to Public Law 100-418, section 1911; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

146. A letter from the U.S. Trade Representative, transmitting his report on major Canadian practices that will require modification in order to conform with Free-Trade Agreement, pursuant to Public Law 100-449, section 101(c), to the Committee on Ways and Means.

147. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that no aggregate outlay reduction is required, based on his final order and the final report of the Director of OMB dated October 15, 1988, pursuant to Public Law 100-119, section 252(b)(4) (H. Doc. No. 101-6); to the Committee on the State of the Union of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

148. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's country and commodity allocation table showing current programming plans for food assistance for fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 1736b(a); jointly, to the Committee on Agriculture and Foreign Affairs.

149. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting his determination that it is in the national interest to transfer working capital funds or fiscal year 1988 funds, pursuant to Public Law 98-473, section 8025 (98 Stat. 1928); Public Law 99-591, section 9015 (100 Stat. 3341-103); Public Law 100-202, section 8015 (101 Stat. 1329-65); jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations.

150. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Secretary's report on the Operation of Utilization and Quality Control Peer Review Organizations for fiscal year 1987, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1320c-10; jointly, to the Committees

on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

151. A letter from the Acting Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting a copy of the Board's submission to the OMB on increased pay costs resulting from the 4.1 percent pay raise, fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. app. 1906(b); jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Public Works and Transportation.

152. A letter from the Acting Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting the 1987 annual report of the Board's activities, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. app. 1904; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Public Works and Transportation.

153. A letter from the Acting Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting a copy of the Board's letter to the OMB appealing the fiscal year 1990 allowance for the Board, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. app. 1903(7); jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Public Works and Transportation.

154. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the report of the nondisclosure of Safeguards Information for the quarter ending September 30, 1988, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2167(d); jointly, to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs.

155. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the Administration's report on Soviet noncompliance with arms control agreements, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2592a; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Armed Services.

156. A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting a report on the review of U.S.-supported drug control efforts in Colombia and Bolivia (GAO/NSIAD-89-24; November 1988), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2291 nt.; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Foreign Affairs.

157. A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting a report entitled, "Drug Law Enforcement: Military Assistance for Drug Enforcement Agencies" (GAO/NSIAD-89-45; November 1988), pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 380; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Armed Services.

158. A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting the Rural Telephone Bank interest rates and loan prepayments review, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 948(b)(3); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Agriculture.

159. A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting a report on the evaluation of the Congressional Award Foundation and audit for the year ended December 31, 1987 (GAO/AFMD-89-14; November 1988), pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 802(e); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Education and Labor.

160. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the results of the examination of the Veterans' Administration's consolidated financial statements for fiscal years 1987 and 1988; separate reports on VA's system of internal accounting controls and its compliance with laws and regulations (GAO/AFMD-89-23; November 1988); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Veterans' Affairs.

161. A letter from the Chairman, Commission on Merchant Marine and Defense, transmitting the Commission's third report, "Findings of Facts and Conclusions," relat-



ing to the transportation of cargo and personnel for national defense purposes in war or national emergency, pursuant to 46 U.S.C. app. 1120 nt.; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Armed Services.

162. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting an overview of the Department's studies carried out by contract on ways to refine the adjusted average per capita cost (AAPCC) and the adjusted community rate (ACR) used to pay health maintenance organizations (HMOs) and competitive medical plans, including recommendations, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1395mm; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

163. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report to the Advisability and feasibility of direct payment to physicians for all clinical diagnostic laboratory tests, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1395i; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

164. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the "Heavy Vehicle Cost Responsibility Study", an analysis of the highway cost responsibility of heavy vehicles, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 4481 nt.; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Public Works and Transportation.

165. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the annual report of the Department's activities for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1987, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1519; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce; Ways and Means; Government Operations; the Judiciary; Science, Space, and Technology; Post Office and Civil Service; Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; Foreign Affairs, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Submitted Dec. 13, 1988]

Mr. LELAND: Select Committee on Hunger. Progress report on the activities of the Select Committee on Hunger during the 100th Congress (Rep. 100-1107). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted Dec. 15, 1988]

Mr. RANGEL: Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. Annual report for the year 1987 of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control 100th Congress (Rep. 100-1108). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted Dec. 19, 1988]

Mr. ROE: Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. Report on summary of activities of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, House of Representatives for the 100th Congress (Rep. 100-1109). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Activities report of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, House of Representatives, 100th Congress (Rep. 100-1110). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted Dec. 20, 1988]

Mr. ST. GERMAIN: Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. A report on summary of activities of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, House of Representatives, 100th Congress, second session (Rept. No. 100-1111). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted Dec. 21, 1988]

Mr. ANNUNZIO: Committee on House Administration. Report on the activities of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives during the 100th Congress (Rept. 100-1112). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GRAY of Pennsylvania: Committee on the Budget. Summary report on activities of the Committee on the Budget, House of Representatives, 100th Congress (Rept. 100-1113). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted Dec. 23, 1988]

Mr. DINGELL: Committee on Energy and Commerce. Report on the activity of the Committee on Energy and Commerce for the 100th Congress (Rept. 100-1114). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted Dec. 27, 1988]

Mr. STOKES: Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Report on the activities of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives during the 100th Congress (Rept. 100-1115). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted Dec. 28, 1988]

Mr. ROYBAL: Select Committee on Aging. Report on the activities of the Select Committee on Aging in the 100th Congress (Rept. 100-1116). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FASCELL: Committee on Foreign Affairs. Report on legislative review activities of the Committee on Foreign Affairs (Rept. 100-1117). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted Dec. 29, 1988]

Mr. FORD of Michigan: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Report on legislative review activities of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, 100th Congress (Rept. 100-1118). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PEPPER: Committee on Rules. Reports on survey of activities of the House, Committee on Rules, 100th Congress, (Rept. 100-1119). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted Dec. 30, 1988]

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on Government Operations. Report on activities of the House Committee on Government Operations, 100th Congress, first and second sessions, 1987-88 (Rept. 100-1120). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ANDERSON: Committee on Public Works and Transportation. Report on the summary of legislative activities—Committee on Public Works and Transportation (Rept. 100-1121). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HAWKINS: Committee on Education and Labor. Report on the activities of the Committee on Education and Labor during

the 100th Congress (Rept. 100-1122). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of California: Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families. Report on the activities for the year 1987 of the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, House of Representatives, 100th Congress, first session (Rept. 100-1123). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RODINO: Committee on the Judiciary. Report on the activities of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives during the 100th Congress (Rept. 100-1124). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted Jan. 3, 1988]

Mr. DIXON: Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. Report on summary of activities during the 100th Congress (Rept. 100-1125). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ASPIN: Committee on Armed Services. Report on the activities of the Committee on Armed Services for the 100th Congress (Rept. 100-1126). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Report on the activities of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, 100th Congress (Rept. 100-1127). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LaFALCE: Committee on Small Business. Summary of activities, a report of the Committee on Small Business, House of Representatives, 100th Congress (Rept. 100-1128). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of California: Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families. Report on the activities for the year 1988 of the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, House of Representatives, 100th Congress 2d session (Rept. 100-1129). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WHITTEN: Committee on Appropriations. Report on activities of the Committee on Appropriations during the 100th Congress (Rept. 100-1130). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DELLUMS: Committee on the District of Columbia. Activities and summary report of the Committee on the District of Columbia, House of Representatives, 100th Congress, 1987-88 (Rept. 100-1131). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. UDALL: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Legislative and review activities of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives, during the 100th Congress (Rept. 100-1132). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 1. A bill to establish a National Housing Trust to assist first-time homebuyers; to

the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. HAWKINS (for himself and Mr. MURPHY):

H.R. 2. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to restore the minimum wage to a fair and equitable rate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HAWKINS:

H.R. 3. A bill to authorize appropriations to expand Head Start Programs and programs carried out under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to include child care services; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 4. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to control hazardous air pollutants; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BRYANT (for himself, Mr. COELHO, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FROST, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. LEATH of Texas, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 5. A bill to provide for the registration of foreign interests in United States property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RANGEL (for himself, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. COELHO, Mr. SCHULZE, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FISH, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. RIDGE, and Mr. FORD of Tennessee):

H.R. 6. A bill to amend the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987 to improve the enterprise zone development program, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for investments in enterprise zones, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. HAWKINS (for himself and Mr. GOODLING):

H.R. 7. A bill to amend the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act to extend the authorities contained in such Act through the fiscal year 1995; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BARTLETT (for himself, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. GRADISON, Mr. STARK, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. CHANDLER, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. BEILSON, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. HILER, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. PENNY, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. FRANK, Mr. HYDE, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. BATES, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. REGULA, Mr. UPTON, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. ROYBAL, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. GREEN, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. SABO, Mr. RITTER, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PETRI, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. TORRES, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. VENTO, Mrs. SMITH

of Nebraska, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. HENRY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. McMILLAN of North Carolina, Mr. HERGER, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. MCCREERY, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. TAUKE, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. MORRISON of Washington, Mr. BAKER, Mr. COELHO, Mr. FROST, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. MFUME, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. SUNDQUIST, and Mr. MILLER of Ohio):

H.R. 8. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to take into account monthly earnings in determining the amount of disability benefits payable under title II, to provide for continued entitlement to disability benefits under such title and to medicare benefits for individuals in the disabled and working status, to make miscellaneous improvements in the disabled and working status program under title XVI, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FRANK (for himself, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. WOLPE, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. NAGLE):

H.R. 9. A bill to amend section 207 of title 18, United States Code, relating to restrictions on postemployment activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OBERSTAR (for himself, Mr. CLINGER, and Mr. NOWAK):

H.R. 10. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 and the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO (for himself and Mr. SWIFT):

H.R. 11. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to apply the limitations and reporting requirements of such act to soft money; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 12. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to restrict the practice of "bundling" of contributions to federal office candidates; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SWIFT (for himself, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. UDALL, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PEASE, Mr. VENTO, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. LAFALCE, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. GEJDESON, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. BATES, and Mr. DEFazio):

H.R. 13. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 and certain related provisions to clarify and improve such laws with respect to Federal elections, to reduce costs in House of Representatives elections, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration, Energy and Commerce, and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. COELHO (for himself, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. ROE, Mr. COOPER, Mr. VENTO, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. STARK, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. FRANK, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. FASCELL, and Mr. UDALL):

H.R. 14. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for

voluntary expenditure limitations and partial public financing for House of Representatives general elections, to further limit contributions by multicandidate political committees to candidates in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SWIFT (for himself and Mr. ANNUNZIO):

H.R. 15. A bill to establish national voter registration procedures for Presidential and congressional elections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 16. A bill to provide a program of national health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. HORTON, Mr. COELHO, and Mr. FISH):

H.R. 17. A bill to establish national standards for voter registration for elections for Federal office, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and the Judiciary.

By Mr. SWIFT (for himself, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. ANNUNZIO, and Mr. DEFazio):

H.R. 18. A bill to amend title 3, United States Code, and the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to establish a single poll closing time in the continental United States for Presidential general elections; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCHUGH (for himself, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BEREUTER, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. MANTON, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PEASE, Mr. PETRI, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. WALGREN, and Mr. WHEAT):

H.R. 19. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a full credit for contributions to candidates for Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLAY (for himself and Mr. HORTON):

H.R. 20. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to restore Federal civilian employees their right to participate voluntarily, as private citizens, in the political processes of the Nation, to protect such employees from improper political solicitations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DELLUMS (for himself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. CLAY, Mr. COYNE, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. FRANK, Mr. HOYER, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MOODY, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SABO, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. STARK, Mr. TORRES, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. WISE, and Mr. WYDEN):

H.R. 21. A bill to prohibit investments in, and certain other activities with respect to, South Africa, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs; Armed Services; Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; Energy and Commerce; Ways



and Means; Rules; the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence; and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FORD of Michigan:

H.R. 22. A bill to amend the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act to establish a program of grants to consortia of local educational agencies and community colleges for purposes of providing tech-prep education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MINETA:

H.R. 23. A bill to require reauthorization of budget authority of Government programs at least every 10 years, to provide for review of Government programs at least every 10 years, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Rules and Government Operations.

By Mr. HAWKINS (for himself and Mr. GOODLING):

H.R. 24. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 and the National School Lunch Act to extend certain authorities contained in such acts through the fiscal year 1995; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. SCHROEDER (for herself and Mr. HORTON):

H.R. 25. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to strengthen the protections available to Federal employees against prohibited personnel practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H.R. 26. A bill to create a commission to grant exclusive franchises for the exploration for and the commercial development of geothermal energy and for the right to market any such energy in its natural state, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 27. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain real property adjacent to the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site in Greeneville, TN, for inclusion within the national cemetery located in that site; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FISH (for himself and Mr. EDWARDS of California):

H.R. 28. A bill to establish a commission to investigate racially motivated violence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FISH (for himself, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. HYDE, and Mr. STAGGERS):

H.R. 29. A bill to amend the Clayton Act regarding interlocking directorates and officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself and Ms. SNOWE):

H.R. 30. A bill to amend the State Dependent Care Development Grants Act to provide for a Federal program for the improvement of child care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H.R. 31. A bill to amend title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to provide for more useful and effective disclosure by officials of the legislative branch, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GONZALEZ (for himself, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. WYLIE, and Mr. HILER):

H.R. 32. A bill to deter and remedy unsafe and unsound or abusive practices and fraudulent or other criminal misconduct by directors, officers, employees, agents, and other insiders of federally regulated depository in-

stitutions by strengthening and enhancing the enforcement authority of the Federal depository institutions regulatory agencies; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself, Mr. BLILEY):

H.R. 33. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish standards for the certificate of laboratories engaged in drug testing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 34. A bill to establish a Temporary National Commission on Economic Concentration; to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 35. A bill to establish within the Department of Health and Human Services a home health clearinghouse to provide elderly persons with a single place where they can obtain complete information on the Federal home health programs available to them; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BEILENSEN:

H.R. 36. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for the public financing of general election campaigns for the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GEJDENSON (for himself, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. STUDDS, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. DE LUCA, Mr. STANGELAND, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. MINETA, Mr. FRANK, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. BATES, Mr. HENRY, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, and Mr. WEBER):

H.R. 37. A bill to authorize the water resources research activities of the U.S. Geological Survey, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, Public Works and Transportation, Energy and Commerce, and Agriculture.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H.R. 38. A bill to provide for the payment of impact aid to certain school districts; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FAUNTROY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. YATES, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. PENNY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MINETA, Mr. STARK, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. FRANK, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. VENTO, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. BATES, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. FLORIO, and Mr. PRICE):

H.R. 39. A bill to designate certain lands in Alaska as wilderness; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. OBEY (for himself, Mr. PETRI, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. YATES, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BEILENSEN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. PEASE, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. VENTO, and Mr. ASPIN):

H.R. 40. A bill to amend section 313 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to eliminate an exception that permits certain Members of Congress to use amounts from excess campaign funds for personal pur-

poses; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. OAKAR:

H.R. 41. A bill to require the executive branch to gather and disseminate information regarding, and to promote techniques to eliminate, discriminatory wage-setting practices and discriminatory wage disparities which are based on sex, race, or national origin; jointly, to the Committee on Education and Labor and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. ROE, and Mr. FRANK):

H.R. 42. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs to issue exemplary rehabilitation certificates for certain individuals discharged from the Armed Forces; jointly, to the Committee on Armed Services, Veterans' Affairs, and Education and Labor.

By Mr. CLAY:

H.R. 43. A bill to require that certain contracts between the United States and private contractors contain provisions requiring the contractor to provide certain pension and health benefits to its employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FIELDS:

H.R. 44. A bill to provide that certain service of members of the U.S. merchant marine during World War II constituted active military service for purposes of any law administered by the Veterans' Administration and to establish a mechanism to provide for nonprofit organizations for merchant marine memorials; jointly, to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MOAKLEY (for himself and Mr. PEPPER):

H.R. 45. A bill to provide for a General Accounting Office investigation and report on conditions of displaced Nicaraguans and Salvadorans, to provide certain rules of the House of Representatives and of the Senate with respect to review of the report, to provide for the temporary stay of detention and deportation of certain Nicaraguans and Salvadorans, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committee on the Judiciary and Rules.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 46. A bill to establish the Social Security Administration as an independent agency, which shall be headed by a Social Security Board, and which shall be responsible for the administration of the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Program under title II of the Social Security Act and the Supplemental Security Income Program under title XVI of such act and to provide for more prudent and effective management of the Social Security trust funds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 47. A bill to establish a National Alternative Agricultural Products, and an Agricultural Industrial Materials Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mr. LEVINE of California):

H.R. 48. A bill to establish the California Ocean Sanctuary; jointly, to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 49. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease, in an expeditious and environmentally sound manner, lands in the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge for oil and gas exploration,

development, and production; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California (for himself and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 50. A bill to regulate the conduct of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in certain matters relating to the exercise of rights protected by the first article of amendment to the Federal Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FAUNTROY (for himself, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FRANK, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. CLAY, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. OWENS of New York, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. LELAND, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. LaFALCE, Mr. ESPY, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. ROSE, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. STARK, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. TORRES, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. WEISS, Mr. BATES, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MINETA, and Mr. LEVINE of California):

H.R. 51. A bill to provide for the admission of the State of New Columbia into the Union; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DELLUMS (for himself and Mr. FAUNTROY):

H.R. 52. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act to establish a predictable and equitable method for determining the amount of the annual Federal payment to the District of Columbia, to provide authority for the District government to appropriate its own budget, to simplify congressional review of District acts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mrs. COLLINS:

H.R. 53. A bill to amend the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act to improve hazardous materials transportation safety and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Public Works and Transportation, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CRAIG:

H.R. 54. A bill to improve the financial management of the Federal Government by establishing agency chief financial officers, by requiring the development of systems that will provide complete, accurate, and timely information, and by increasing accountability through a process of agency audits and reports, among other things; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. HERGER (for himself, Mr. CARR, Mr. FRANK, Mr. McCURDY, Mr. HYDE, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. RINALDO, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. STARK, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. INHOFF, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. FROST, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. DeFAZIO, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. MOOREHEAD, Mr. MFUME, Mr. SHAW, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina and Mr. GUNDERSON):

H.R. 55. A bill to amend section 1030 of title 18, United States Code, to provide penalties for persons interfering with the operations of computers through the use of programs containing hidden commands that can cause harm, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California (for himself, Mr. FISH, Mrs. SCHROEDER,

Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. AuCOIN, Mr. BATES, Mr. BEILSON, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. BOGGS, Mr. BOSCO, Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BRENNAN, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CARR, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. COELHO, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COURTER, Mr. COYNE, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DeFAZIO, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. FRANK, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. GALLO, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HOYER, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. JONTZ, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. McCURDY, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MOODY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. MORRISON of Washington, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. NAGLE, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. OLIN, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. PEASE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SABO, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SHARP, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SKAGGS, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. STARK, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VENTO, Mr. VISLOSKY, Mr. WALGREEN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WILSON, Mr. WOLFE, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YATES);

H.J. Res. 1. Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H.J. Res. 2. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYLIE:

H.J. Res. 3. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for a balanced budget for the U.S. Government and for greater accountability in the enactment of tax legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Neal of North Carolina:

H.J. Res. 4. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that, except in cases of national emergency, expenditures of the U.S. Government in any fiscal year shall not exceed its revenues for that fiscal year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 5. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that, except in cases of national emergency, expenditures of the U.S. Government in any fiscal year shall not exceed its revenues for that fiscal year and shall not exceed 20 percent of the gross national product of the preceding calendar year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H.J. Res. 6. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for single 6-year terms for the President and Vice President, and to repeal the 22d article of amendment to the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H.J. Res. 7. Joint resolution to repeal an obsolete joint rule of Congress (section 132 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended) relating to sine die adjournment of Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HYDE:

H.J. Res. 8. Joint resolution to provide for the establishment of a Joint Committee on Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.J. Res. 9. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide that, except in time of war or economic emergency declared by the Congress, expenditures of the Government may not exceed the revenues of the Government during any fiscal year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 10. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the limitation of expenditures in elections for public office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 11. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct election of the President and the Vice President and to authorize Congress to establish procedures relating to the nomination of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 12. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States allowing an item veto in appropriations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IRELAND:

H.J. Res. 13. Joint resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that following the achievement of a balanced budget, any existing budget surplus should be applied to reducing the national debt; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.J. Res. 14. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the compelling of testimony from a defendant in a criminal case in open court, a restriction on the use of prior convictions except when they are an element of the crime charged, and the right of a defendant in a criminal case to be informed of the evidence against him; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 15. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit service by Representatives, Senators, and Federal Judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 16. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to provide for balanced budgets and elimination of the Federal indebtedness; to the Committee on the Judiciary.



H.J. Res. 17. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to repeal clause 11, of section 8, of article I of the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 18. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States permitting the President to grant a pardon to an individual only after such individual has been convicted; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 19. By Mr. McEWEN: Joint resolution designating October 1, 1989, as "Farm Safety Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio:

H.J. Res. 20. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to deal with compensation for services of Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. OAKAR:

H.J. Res. 21. Joint resolution authorizing establishment of a memorial to honor members of the American press and other news media who have been killed as a result of hostilities while covering a war or other armed conflict; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.J. Res. 22. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning March 6, 1989, as "Federal Employees Recognition Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.J. Res. 23. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States establishing English as the official language of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 24. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to voluntary school prayer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 25. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the right to life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBERT F. SMITH:

H.J. Res. 26. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to deal with compensation for services of Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H.J. Res. 27. Joint resolution to express the sense of the Congress on the continuing need for humanitarian assistance for the people of Ethiopia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 28. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to require that congressional resolutions setting forth levels of total budget outlays and Federal revenues must be agreed to by two-thirds vote of both Houses of the Congress if the level of outlays exceeds the level of revenues; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 29. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States allowing an item veto in appropriations acts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 30. Joint resolution to provide for the establishment of a Joint Committee on Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. VENTO:

H.J. Res. 31. Joint resolution making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, for urgently needed assistance for the homeless as authorized in the Stewart B.

McKinney Homeless Assistance Act; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WALKER (for himself and Mr. RITTER):

H.J. Res. 32. Joint resolution affirming the legislative intent under the Social Security Act to provide for increases in old-age insurance benefits with due regard to increases in the cost of living; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr.

MOAKLEY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DeFAZIO, Mr. TORRES, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MINETA, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. FRANK, Mr. PANNETTA, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. STARK, Mr. CLAY, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. WEISS, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. OLIN, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. PENNY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CONTE, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. BERMAN and Mr. EVANS):

H. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the primary emphasis of United States assistance for El Salvador should be shifted from support for the war effort to promoting economic development and reducing human suffering; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DONNELLY (for himself and Mr. MONTGOMERY):

H. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to action that should be taken to account for Americans listed as missing in action from the Korean conflict; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT:

H. Con. Res. 3. Concurrent resolution on the Essential Air Service Program; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H. Con. Res. 4. Concurrent resolution condemning the use of rapid decompression as a method of animal euthanasia; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. Con. Res. 5. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that federally funded school lunches should provide optional meatless meals; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. Con. Res. 6. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that any Federal agency that utilizes the Draize rabbit eye irritation test should develop and validate alternative ophthalmic testing procedures that do not require the use of animal test subjects; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LENT:

H. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution directing the Commissioner of Social Security and the Secretary of Health and Human Services to immediately conduct a study and report to Congress on steps which can be taken to correct the benefit disparity known as the notch problem, in order to insure equitable and fair treatment for those who have based their retirement plans on benefit levels which have existed for the past decade; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution directing the Commissioner of Social Security

and the Secretary of Health and Human Services to immediately conduct a study and report to Congress on steps which can be taken to correct the benefit disparity known as the notch problem, in order to insure fair and equitable treatment for those who have based their retirement plans on the Social Security benefit levels which existed or were projected, during most of their working lifetimes, under the pre-1977 law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEAL of North Carolina:

H. Con. Res. 9. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that tax legislation should not take effect earlier than 90 days after implementing regulations are issued; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. Con. Res. 10. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of Congress regarding periods of silence in the public schools; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and the Judiciary.

H. Con. Res. 11. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of Congress regarding periods of silence in the public schools; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Education and Labor.

By Mr. PACKARD:

H. Con. Res. 12. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the need for a new national long-term transportation plan; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the need for an alternative method of paying for the costs of catastrophic health insurance; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Florida (for himself,

Mr. FASCELL, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. RICHARDSON):

H. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution urging the Government of Greece to extradite Mohammed Rashid to the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DENNY SMITH:

H. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution calling for a modified freeze on Federal spending in fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H. Con. Res. 16. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that Fort Crallo in Rensselaer, NY, should be designated as the home of "Yankee Doodle"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GRAY:

H. Res. 1. Resolution electing officers of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. COELHO:

H. Res. 2. Resolution informing the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled and has elected Jim Wright, a Representative from the State of Texas, Speaker; and Donald K. Anderson, a citizen of the State of California, Clerk; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 3. Resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee of two Members on the part of the House to join with a committee of the Senate to notify the President that a quorum of each House has been assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he

may be pleased to make; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H. Res. 4. Resolution authorizing the Clerk of the House to inform the President that the House of Representatives has elected Jim Wright, a Representative from the State of Texas, Speaker; and Donald K. Anderson, a citizen of the State of California, Clerk; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. COELHO:

H. Res. 5. Resolution adopting the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 101st Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H. Res. 6. Resolution relating to the compensation of certain minority employees; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H. Res. 7. Resolution fixing the daily hour of meeting of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. FOLEY:

H. Res. 8. Resolution authorizing the Speaker to administer the oath of office to Representative-elect Howard Wolpe from the State of Michigan; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GRAY:

H. Res. 9. Resolution designating membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 10. Resolution designating chairmen of certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LEWIS of California:

H. Res. 11. Resolution designating minority membership on the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H. Res. 12. Resolution appointing managers for the trial of the impeachment of Alcee L. Hastings, judge of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 13. Resolution authorizing the managers on the part of the House for the trial of the impeachment of Alcee L. Hastings, judge of the U.S. District Court of the Southern District of Florida, to take certain actions in the preparation and conduct of such trial; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 14. Resolution ordering that a message be sent to the Senate informing the Senate of the appointment of managers for the trial of the impeachment of Alcee L. Hastings, judge of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. PANETTA:

H. Res. 15. Resolution to continue the provisions of the Fair Employment Practices Resolution; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DICKINSON:

H. Res. 16. Resolution expressing the condolences of the House on the death of the late Representative Bill Nichols; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DONNELLY (for himself, Mrs.

KENNELLY, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HORTON, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. CONTE, Mr. FRANK, and Mr. DOUGLAS):

H. Res. 17. Resolution expressing the House of Representatives' opposition to an imposition of an import fee on crude oil and refined products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOUGHTON (for himself, Mr. BUECHNER, Mr. PENNY, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. STENHOLM):

H. Res. 18. Resolution amending the rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit consideration of certain long-term resolutions making continuing appropriations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H. Res. 19. Resolution providing for enclosing the galleries of the House of Representatives with a transparent and substantial material; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. LELAND (for himself, Mr. EM-

ERSON, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BRENNAN, Mr. CARR, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. ESPY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. MFUME, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PENNY, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. ROBERT F. SMITH, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. BEILSON, Mr. BENNETT, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. CONTE, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. VENTO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. DICKS, Mr. STOKES, Mr. HOYER, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. EVANS, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. WOLF, Mr. WILSON, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. FROST, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. PRICE, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. OBEY, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. TALLON, Mr. WELDON, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. FRANK, Mr. HORTON, Mr. MANTON, Mr. YATRON, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. WAGREN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. UDALL, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. HUTTO, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. GRANT, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. LEATH of Texas, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. SHARP, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. COELHO, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MINETA, Mr. SABO, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. TAUZIN, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. GRAY, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. KLECZKA, and Mr. TORRES):

H. Res. 20. Resolution to establish the Select Committee on Hunger; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio:

H. Res. 21. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that, for

the purpose of making appropriate reductions in the global defense burden of the United States, the President should enter into negotiations with the governments of certain countries that are allies of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H. Res. 22. Resolution making technical amendments in the Rules of the House, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RANGEL (for himself and Mr. GILMAN):

H. Res. 23. Resolution to establish the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RHODES (for himself, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. KYL, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, and Mr. KOLBE):

H. Res. 24. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to require a recorded vote upon final passage of legislation that adjusts the pay of Members, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 25. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit Members from receiving honoraria; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H. Res. 26. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives on United States policy toward Afghanistan, especially toward the possibility of a Soviet troop withdrawal; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 27. Resolution requiring that the pledge of allegiance to the U.S. flag be rendered in the Hall of the House at the start of each legislative day; to the Committee on Rules.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

1. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Second Pohnpei Legislature, Eastern Caroline Islands, relative to a resolution of appreciation for passing legislation reinstating the eligibility of Federated States of Micronesia students for Pell grants (Public Law 100-369); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2. Also, memorial of the Fourth Kosrae State Legislature, Eastern Caroline Islands, relative to a resolution expressing the gratitude of the legislature to all who helped to reinstate the eligibility of FSM students to qualify for Pell grants; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

3. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to Ethiopian Jews; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to American citizens being held prisoner in the Soviet Union and its satellites; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to the Amerasian Resettlement Program; jointly, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:



1. By the **SPEAKER**: Petition of Manuel E. Garcia, Alameda, CA, relative to a redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2. Also, petition of the Board of Supervisors, County of El Dorado, Placerville, CA, relative to the passage of an amendment to the Constitution to ensure a balanced Federal budget; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3. Also, petition of Michael J. Heun, Maricopa County, AZ, relative to a redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4. Also, petition of the Cameron County Commissioners Court, Brownsville, TX, rela-

tive to the illegal entry of non-Mexican aliens into the United States at the United States-Mexico border; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5. Also, petition of Gaylon L. Harrell, Latham, IL, relative to a redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6. Also, petition of Robert W. Wangrud, Milwaukie, OR, relative to a redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7. Also, petition of William A. Goodson, Paulsboro, NJ, relative to a redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8. Also, petition of the Legislative Commission, State of Nevada, relative to urging Congress to continue the Federal tax exemption for mortgage revenue bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9. Also, petition of the Association of Pacific Island Legislatures, Agaña, GU, relative to the implementation of Public Law 99-239, section 104(e) and a detailed assessment of immigration from the Freely Associated States in Micronesia; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Interior and Insular Affairs.